INSURANCE
No business has thrived like insurance during last 10 years.

The Bombay Chronicle

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INSURANCE
Indian companies are able to absorb double and treble the business of 1929.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY'S LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

MASS CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE TO BEGIN IN APRIL.

Jawaharlal To Succeed Gandhiji As Dictator.

A. I. C. C. DECISION AT AHMEDABAD.

"Sedition Has Now Become My Religion," Says Gandhiji.

"OURS IS A NON-VIOLENT BATTLE."

"I Desire To See The End Of Government But Not End Of Those Who Govern."

After ten days' march Gandhiji and his party of Satyagrahis reached Gajera where they camp for the night and start to-day (Saturday) for Jambusar.

Speaking at Borsad Gandhiji made a full confession of his faith and the ideals for which he stands. But as our Special Representative with Gandhiji's army points out his report of the Mahatma's speech were held objectionable by the Telegraph Office, Ahmedabad. In the course of his appeal to the gathering assembled at Borsad the Mahatma said:—

"The British rule in India has brought about moral, material and cultural and spiritual ruination of this great country. I regard this rule as a curse. I am out to destroy this system of Government."

"I have sung the tune of "God Save the King" and have taught others to sing it. I was a believer in the politics of petitions, deputations and friendly negotiations. But all these have gone to dogs. I know that these are not the ways to bring this Government round."

Continuing Gandhiji said, sedition has become my religion. Ours is a non-violent battle. We are not out to kill anybody but it is our "dharma" to see that the curse of this Government is blotted out.

The A.I.C.C. meeting which met at Ahmedabad on Friday, decided to start Civil Disobedience on the arrest of Mahatmaji or if he directs before his arrest by April 6.

"CHRONICLE" REPORTS CENSURED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

JAMBUSAR, March 21.

Camp Gajera.—Gandhiji and his party arrived here this morning at 9, covering distance of about 6 miles. The place is beautiful with a number of groves mango and banian trees, under which the party encamped. This afforded great relief to Gandhiji and party, as the place previously visited was a barren tract with paucity of trees and burning sunshine above. Owing to unbearable heat of Karcli about a dozen volunteers suffered from slight illness. Consequently Gandhiji ordered to put these National Soldiers shall on the invalid list.

They will now proceed to Broach in cart and take rest there till party's arrival at Broach.

Dr. Chandulal the able worker of the District takes great pains to make the party's stay comfortable. He has chosen to stay here giving up the idea to attend the A. I. C. C. at Ahmedabad and is making strenuous propaganda amongst villagers to make Gandhiji's tour successful and to explain to the ignorant villagers the necessity of joining as volunteers and resigning their Police Patelships. As Mahatmaji declared in his speech it is believed that Pandit Jawaharlal and some members of the A. I. C. C. will come to-morrow at Jambusar.

MAHATMA CONGRATULATES VILLAGE OFFICERS.

—:o:—

Asks Them To Remain Firm After Resigning.

JAMBUSAR, March 21.

Mr. Gandhi addressed a public meeting last evening at Kareli. At the outset, Dr. Chandulal Desai, President of the District Congress Committee, said that many village officers, including Mahomedans from Broach District, would resign, but they were afraid of their hereditary rights being lost and others taking their places. The speaker hoped that Mr. Gandhi's march through the District would destroy this fear. He added that he had made a demand for 5,000 volunteers. They were determined to die or be victorious when the "War" began.

Mr. Gandhi said that it was not difficult to get 5,000 volunteers out of a population of 275,000; and it was not much if many village officers had resigned out of 400 villages in the district. If the village officers of all the 400 villages resigned, they would not have to go to jail for the attainment of their object, but such circumstances had not yet been created. Mr. Gandhi, however, congratulated some village officers whose resignations he read out at the meeting and asked them to remain firm, whatever happened.

Proceeding Mr. Gandhi said that salt could be manufactured on the bank of the river Mahi, but Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel had decided that he (Gandhi) should proceed to Jalalpur and manufacture salt. If he and his volunteers were arrested others would take their place. Everywhere volunteers should begin manufacturing salt. Subjects in the sorrounding Baroda State also might manufacture salt in British territory if they liked. Meantime all of them should take to producing khadi and eradicating the drink evil.—A. P.

—:o:—

Working Committee Members To Confer With Gandhiji.

CAMP GAJERA, Mar 21.

Gandhiji and party arrived here this morning. Partly on account of the heat and partly on account of the comparatlyely bad cooking arrangements about 12 volunteers of "army" fell ill and were placed on the invalids list. They were asked by Gandhiji to proceed to Broach direct by cart and have two days' rest there. They will stay there at Sasashram Broach. Cooking arrangements have now been taken by the volunteers in their own hands, some of whom will proceed ahead and prepare the food for the whole party.

Amidst extremely beautiful and green surroundings Gandhiji and party encamped here beneath grooves of banyan and mango trees. The party evidently got some relief from the dry and burning atmosphere at last two places. The village is in the interior of Broach district and difficulties of communication are the same as at Kareli.

Earlier Dr. Chandulal held a small private meeting of the village people and explained to them the import of the campaign. It is understood that all the members of the Working Committee and some other leaders will come to Jambusar to-morrow to meet Gandhiji and volunteers and personally acquaint themselves of working regarding the whole fight.—Free Press.

OLD WOMAN BLESSES GANDHIJI.

—:o:—

A Wayside Incident.

CAMP KARELI, March 20.

Yesterday when Gandhiji and party were travelling from Ras to Kankapura, at Dewan, a small village, an old lady of 105 years came to see Gandhiji. She bowed and made the red mark on his forehead and bade Mahatmaji return soon having obtained Swaraj. Gandhiji replied that if he would at all return, he would certainly return after Swaraj is obtained. He would not return without it He would ask for her blessings.

The old lady replied she was not fit to bless so great a soul. She was however sure that he would return with Swaraj. Gandhiji and party stopped during the conversation after which the journey was resumed.—Free Press.

WOMEN WISH SUCCESS TO MAHATMA.

—:o:—

Singing Inspiring Songs.

CAMP RAAS, March 19.

Although there was some apprehension that Mahatmaji would not be able to walk through the deep dust on the road for about seven miles he covered the distance quite cheerfully and at the end of the journey it appeared that he was quite pleased with his morning walk. As usual ointment was applied to his feet and once again he was fresh to address a public meeting in the afternoon under the scorching sun.

One peculiar feature of to-day's meeting was that hundreds of women who were waiting for hours together continued singing "warlike" songs welcoming and wishing success to Gandhiji and party in their campaign.

KAIRA DISTRICT'S QUOTA.

Some more resignations of police patels and matadars were announced at to-day's meeting, thus bringing the total of Kaira District to 24 Police Patels and 60 matadars.—Free Press.

KASHI VIDYAPITH STUDENTS.

—:o:—

50 Volunteers For Gandhiji's Army.

BENARES, March 21.

Nearly 50 Volunteers, including students and Professors of the Kashi Vidyapith have been recruited for Satyagraha Campaign and they will undergo a week's training in strict discipline. It is said that the under-age boys who were not allowed to enroll for the campaign were very much disappointed.—Free Press.

BAWALA VILLAGERS' RESPONSE.

(From Our Special Representative.)

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 21.

Last night Manilal Kothari and workers from Ahmedabad addressed a mass meeting at Bawala, a village in Dholka Taluka. There was a great response from villagers. Several volunteers were enlisted and Rs. 500 collected on the spot. A gentleman, who prefers to remain anonymous, gave a preliminary donation of Rs. 1,000 for opening a Khadi Bhandar in the village. A Matadar resigned on the spot and others promised to do so in the near future. A good deal of propaganda is being done in villages to enrol volunteers in large numbers.

GANDHIJI'S BROACH PROGRAMME.

—:o:—

Camp KAVLI, March 20.

The following is Mahatma's programme in Broach District:—

Saturday: Jambusar and Amod;

Sunday Bua and Samanti;

Monday: Day of silence to be passed at Samani;

Tuesday: Traslsa and Derol;

Wednesday: Broach and Ankleshwar;

Tuesday: Sajed and Mangrol;

Friday: Rayama.

All the Patels in Jambusar Taluka have sent in their resignations while those in Amod Taluka have kept their's ready.

INDIAN PILOTS' SUCCESS.

—:o:—

First Flight From India To England.

VICEROY CONGRATULATES TWO YOUTHS.

His Excellency the Viceroy has telegraphed to Mr. R. N. Chawla at London as follows:—"I send you and Mr. Engineer my hearty congratulations on the successful accomplishment of the first flight by an Indian pilot from India to England.—A. P.

"A WONDERFUL TRIP."

—:o:—

Chawla Narrates His Experiences

LONDON, March 21.

Chawla and his companion were greeted at Croydon by Mr. Bertram representing the Minister for Air, Colonel S. B. A. Patterson representing Mr. Benn, Mr. Dutt representing the High Commissioner for India, Captain Matthews of the Royal Aero Club and Mr. Lewis, Mayor of Croydon.

Chawla interviewed by Reuter declared that they had a wonderful trip which they had enjoyed throughout.

He continued that the flight was nearly spoilt at Malta when owing to gale, a dozen people were needed to prevent the plane being carried away by the wind. Bad weather forced the fliers down in Africa, but they were able to resume without any difficulty. The worst weather of whole trip was experienced in the Channel yesterday.

He was most gratified to hear of the prize awarded by the Government.—Reuter.

A. I. C. C. PROCEEDINGS.

(See Page 16.)

SURAT PREPARING!

—:o:—

More Patels Resign.

The Publicity Officer of the Surat District Congress Committee writes:—

The following is the final programme of Gandhiji's march in Surat District:—

Friday 28th evening: Umracchi village; Saturday 29th noon: Erthan; Saturday 29th evening: Bhatgam; Sunday 30th noon: Achharan; Sunday 30th evening: Delad; Monday 31st: Day of silence; Tuesday 1st noon: Chhaprabhatha; Tuesday 1st evening: Surat (camp on Ashvanikumar Road); Wednesday 2nd noon; Dindoli; Wednesday 2nd evening; Vanz; Thursday 3rd noon: Dhaman; Thursday 3rd evening: Naosari; Friday 4th noon: Jalapore (Oil Mill); Friday 4th evening: Karadi-Marwad and Saturday 5th noon; Dandi.

MORE POLICE PATELS RESIGN.

The following more Police Patels have resigned in the Surat District. In connection with he resignations of village Patels in Borsad we may state that the resignations of the officials in Surat District are in the hands of the Congress Committee in writing and are absolutely reliable.

Messrs. Laloobhai Khushalbhai, Chhotubhai Bhagabhai, Laloobhai Morarbhai, Jeshangbhai Khushalbhai, Ranchhodbhai Hirabhai, Mithabhai Ookabhai, Keshavbhai Gopalbhai, Jagabhai Prabhubhai, Naranji Kooverji, Ravji Lalbhai and Nathubhai Dahayabhai.

The latest numbers of Volunteers enrolled at Bardoli is 257 including 22 women.

Meetings are held daily all over the District.

(Continued from colmn 7.)

ty. You must offer prayers to God from your inner hearts that this demoniac Government may be speedily destroyed. This Government has sentenced your Sardar to three months' imprisonment. That is a much less punishment than he deserved. In the eyes of the laws framed by this Government, I feel that I must be given a lifelong imprisonment. They can put my body into prison but they have no control over my heart which will ever pray for the destruction of this Government.

IN A QUANDARY.

"In prison on out of prison I shall always wish a speedy end of this Government. I tell you as sure as I live at this moment that the days of this Government are numbered. It is difficult for them to arrest me; it is much more difficult not to do so. They may harass me and even persecute me but let them not make a mistake that until the last breath of life passes out of me I shall wish nothing but the complete destruction of this system of Government. I must make it clear that what I desire is the end of this Government and not those who govern. Even in the interests of these people this Government must be destroyed.

OUR NON-VIOLENT FIGHT.

Ours is a non-violent battle. We are not out to kill anybody but it is our supreme "Dharma" to see that the curse of this Government is blotted out from this country. Take for instance the question of Salt Tax. There is no communal issue here as is sought to be made out. Does this tax affect our Muslim brethren any the less? If it is so I shall readily be a convert. My last appeal to you is that from your hearts you should pray to Almighty that this 'Satanic' Government may be soon destroyed. I want our students, pleaders, merchants, Government servants, one and all to assist me in the destruction of this Government. The way to gaol is the way to 'Dharma'."

CENSORSHIP OFFENSIVE AGAINST GANDHIJI.

Nationalist Pressmen's Emphatic Protest.

MAHATMA'S DENUNCIATION OF "RAKSHASI" RULE.

Full Details Of Borsad Speech.

(From Our Special Representative.)

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 20.

I have before this privately brought to your notice how the telegraphic authorities of Ahmedabad in consultation with Government have been unjustifiably and mercilessly censoring most of my messages regarding the progress of the historic march of the Swaraj "Army" led by that great General Mahatma Gandhi. I was expecting that these authorities might improve their methods but sice I find that the matters are going from bad to worse every day I regard it as my duty to give public expression to my emphatic protest against the policy of Government authorities. Representing as I do the two important organs of Nationalist opinion in the City of Bombay, namely, "The Chronicle" and "The Samachar" it is obvious that the axe of censorship should fall more heavily and oftener on my head. My protests to the authorities here have been unheeded as they were expected to be. The situation has become so utterly ridiculous that the Press representatives find their presence in the camp practically of no use since the valuable information they put on wire is not allowed to pass out of the Central Telegrapn Office in Ahmedabad. Since the "Army" reached Nappa, a village on the other side of Anand, Gandhiji has made a distinct change in his public utterances. At Nappa, Borsad and Ras where I had the good fortune of hearing him, he made extraordinarily fiery speeches ruthlessly condemning the British rule in this country. In none of his speeches before and for the matter of that in none else's have I ever heard or read a bitterer denunciation of that rule. These speeches were so highly inspiring that the mammoth gatherings literally hung on Bapuji's lips when they were delivered. All these three speeches I promptly put on wire for the benefit of our readers only to learn the next day from the Superintendent, Telegraph Office, Ahmedbad, that they were censored and withheld because they were found objectionable. Government had not even the courtesy to return these speeches to me. Why the speeches that have been heard by lakhs of people should be prevented from appearing in the public press is a question that passes my imagination. Besides this, not a word regarding the arrest of Mahatmaji, the police arrangements or the marching of military is allowed to pass out of the Telegraph Office. I cannot understand how long Government will hide their shame under a bushel. Since my duty as a journalist impels me to put before the public the correct information, I am giving below the significant portions of Gandhiji's speeches made at Nappa, Borsad and Ras. All these three speeches were very much alike in nature although the speech at Borsad was more exhaustive than the other two. Unfortunately my original copies of these speeches are locked up in the Telegraph Office. I have, therefore, no other remedy left than my memory which, I may assure our readers, is quite fresh at the time of writing since an indelible impression has been stamped on it by the very nature of these speeches. Because of its more comprehensive nature I am giving below the memmorable speech at Borsad.

SCATHING EXPOSURE.

In the course of this speech Gandhiji said: "As I have made it clear in my letter to the Viceroy, the British rule in India has brought about moral, material, cultural and spiritual ruination of this great country of ours. I regard this rule as a curse. I am out to destroy this system of Government under whose benign rule one-third of the population of this country is gaing half-starved. I have made it my religion to des? troy this Government as early as I can do it. I pray to God day and night that this system of Government may be destroyed once and for all. I appeal to you all to make it your "Dharma" to destroy this 'Satanic' Government. I am using this strong language not because I cannot use more courteous words or the language of diplomacy but because I am convinced that this Government is so monstrous (Rakshashi) that it is a sin to allow it to exist any longer. For good many years I was a co-operator and a lover of this Government. I have sung the tune "God Save the King" and I have taught others to sing it. I was a believer in the politics of petitions, deputations and friendly negotiations. I have oftener than not gone out of my way to conciliate this Government at the cost of my national self-respect. But all that has gone to dogs. I am convinced that these are not the ways to bring this Gobent round. I have tried all these courteous ways and failed. I have been completely disillusioned. The smoke of ignorance has gone from my eyes. I consider it a great sin to wish any good to this tyrannical Government. I don't mind if you say that I have become a revolutionary (Balavakhor) to this extent. Sedition has now become my religion. I appeal to you all to make sedition your "Dharma", your national duty. Disloyalty to your Motherland (Desh-Droha) is a great sin of which, I am sure, you will not make yourselves guil-

(Continued in col. 5.)

Latest Cotton Prices.

(Through Cotton Telegraph Information Service, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET.

MAY.

New York, March 21.

Previous Closing Rate	15.57
To-day's Opening Rate	15.66
Difference	plus.09
To-day's Closing Rate	15.78
Difference	plus.21
Broach Expectation	Rs. 270

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Liverpool, March 21.

Previous Closing Rate	8.06
To-day's Opening Rate	8.16
Difference	plus.10
To-day's Closing Rate	8.27
Difference	plus.21

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, March 21.

Silver Ready	19 15 0
Lower	0 1 0
Silver Forward	19 12 0
Lower	0 1 0

Tone of market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, March 21.

1st Settlement	46 4 0
2nd Settlement	45 8 0
Spot	55 10 0

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

DETAILS ON PAGE 10.

TRADE & FINANCE

Steady To Firm Conditions In Money Market.

STEADY TONE IN SILVER.

Weekly Market Reviews.

Bombay, March 21.

MONEY.

Steady to firm conditions obtained in the money market and as high as 6-1/4 per cent was paid for call funds. Investment into Treasury bills continues on a large scale and the issuance of nine months' bills is likely to attract still larger amounts. Treasury sales were larger than maturities by Rs. 65-1/2 lacs; Rs. 236.50 lacs sold and Rs. 171 lacs paid off. The trade demand again shows an increase this time by nearly Rs. 134 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One month 5 1/2 per cent, two months 5-1/4 per cent, three months 5 per cent and six months 4-1/2 per cent.

The Bank of England has reduced its discount rate from 4 to 3-1/2 per cent effective 20th March. This is the third reduction made during this year.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 14th March shows a decrease of Rs. 54.26 lacs in the Cash balance now amounting to Rs. 16,11,32,000 as compared with Rs. 10.52 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 18.44, a decrease of 0.59 per cent under last week. Loans and Cash credits are up by Rs 78.95 lacs and Rs. 26.50 lacs respectively, while Inland Bills discounted are down by Rs. 28.05 lacs. Government deposits have increased by Rs. 39.09 lacs to Rs. 17.39 crores, while Other deposits are less by Rs. 56.19 lacs to Rs. 68.75 crores. The Bank rate stands unchanged at 7 per cent.

Following a rise in the price of sterling securities both Indian and British, the local gilt-edged market was generally steady. 3-1/2 per cent Paper was particularly firm the rate for ready advancing from Rs. 66/4 to Rs. 67/2 5 per cent 1945-55 Loans kept steady at Rs. 100/5; 1933 at Rs. 99/15 and 1935 at Rs. 97/14. 6 per cent Bonds due 1930-1931 and 1932 were unchanged at Rs. 100/6, Rs. 101/2 and Rs. 101/15 respectively. 6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan further improved to Rs. 105. 5 per cent 1960-70 Loan was better at Rs. 76/8 and 1934-37 at Rs. 89/6. 4-1/2 per cent 1955-60 Loan steadied to Rs. 86/6, while 1934 Bonds were unchanged at Rs. 94/15.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of three months Treasury bills were opened on Tuesday the 18th March. The total amount tendered was Rs. 2,11,25,000. Tenders at Rs. 58/8 and above were allotted in full. All lower tenders were rejected. The total amount accepted was Rs. 79,25,000 and the average rate of accepted tenders was Rs. 6 per annum.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate of three and nine months' Treasury bills will be received on Tuesday the 25th March. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday the 28th March 1930. Other conditions are as usual.

Intermediate three months Treasury bills will be issued from Wednesday the 19th to Monday the 24th March at Rs. 98/9 per cent. Intermediate three months bills sold from 12th to 17th March amounted to Rs. 1,57,25,000.

The Paper Currency Return of the 15th March shows a decrease of Rs. 203.51 lacs in note circulation which now stands at Rs. 179.67 crores. Silver coins and silver bullion under coinage are up by Rs. 33.94 lacs to Rs. 105.78 crores and Rs. 72.33 lacs to Rs. 2.88 crores respectively, while gold coin and bullion remain unchanged at Rs. 32.27 crores. Securities in England have decreased by Rs. 309.89 lacs due to the recent contraction of currency, leaving no balance. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 78.44 as against 76.98 a week ago.

EXCHANGE.

Distinctly easier conditions prevailed in sterling exchange this week the rate for ready being quoted at 1s. 5-13/16d. for sellers and 1s. 5-27/32d. for buyers. Towards the close, however, there were numerous sellers for near delivery against forward, particularly December-January The weakness in the early part was due to heavy purchases by speculators, and for bullion and other merchandise imports, which in turn more than off-set the number of export bills offering. The steadiness for near delivery manifested during the latter part of the week was the natural outcome of the offer by Government of nine months' Treasuries. It is generally felt that Banks are likely to sell near and buy forward with a view to invest funds into these bills. The following are the forward rates:—Upto 25th March 1s. 5-13/16d. upto 15th April 1s. 5-25/32d. 16th April to May 1s. 5-3/4d., June-August-September 1s. 5-23/32d.

The dollar sterling quotation was almost steady closing at $4.86-1/2. French francs slightly depreciated to 124.29, and the Italian lira from 92.80 to 92.90, while the Belga was steady at 34.88.

A Press Communique of the 18th instant shows a transfer of £2,324,670 from Paper Currency Reserve in England to the Home Treasury which together with the previous transfers amounts to £11,824,670 and the total remittances from 1st April last amounts to £27,039,670. If to this are added the recent sterling borrowings the total amount available to the Home Treasury is £39,039,670.

All tenders for sterling received on Wednesday the 19th March were rejected. £250,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday the 25th March on the same conditions as previously announced.

GOLD

The price of gold advanced from Rs. 21/12/6 to as high as Rs. 22/0/6 per tola, but eased off towards the close to Rs. 21/15/0. This phenomenal rise was occasioned by small supplies available for 19th March settlement. However, at the higher levels, the demand has fallen off and the weekly average is no more than 8,000 tolas a day. Stocks on hand are in the neighbourhood of 75,000 tolas, but a large amount will be shipped from Durban on 24th March to arrive in time for the April settlement. It may be noted that the rate for 14th April delivery improved only by 3 pies to Rs. 21/10/6 per tola. The rate for ready sovereigns advanced from Rs. 13/11/6 to Rs. 13/13/0, but there were sellers for 11th April delivery at Rs. 13/9/6. In London the quotation for gold declined to 84s. 10d. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 22/0 and Rs. 21/12 for ready and 17th March settlement Rs. 21/11 and Rs. 21/10/6 for 14th April settlement and Rs. 21/11/3 and Rs. 21/11/0 for 13th May settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £20,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £130,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 118,76[illegible] in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £50,000.

SILVER.

Despite the decline in the daily offtake of silver from 340 bars to 130 bars a day, a steady tonewas maintained with the price of ready moving between Rs. 55-4 and Rs. 54-1. The slackness in demand was due to the approach of the settlement and to the technical objection raised by the Bombay Shroffs' Association with regard to the application of duty on forward contracts for silver. This situation also caused wide fluctuations in the premium on March over April settlement, which reached the highest level of Rs. 1-12, but narrowed to about 10 annas per 100 tolas towards the close. Firmer advices from London and Shanghai, however, imparted a steady tone in spite of the small offtake. Stocks on hand are now estimated at about 2,900 bars. In Shanghai the rate for T.T. on London declined from 1s. 11-1/2d. to 1s. 11-3/16d but improved at the end to 1s. 11-9/16d. The highest and lowest rates in London were 20d. and 19-1/16d. for ready and 19-13/16d. and 18-13/16d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 55-4 and Rs. 54-1 for ready Rs, 45-13 and Rs 44-11 ex-duty for 19th March settlement and Rs. 44-11 and Rs. 43-9 ex-duty for 18th April settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £230,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £355,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 1409 bars and Rs. 211,143 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £140,000.

A somewhat fanciful point has been raised by the Bombay Shroff Association, who maintain that sellers of forward silver should not be entitled to claimm the amount of the duty from buyers unless they can produce certificates from Customs showing that such duty has actually been paid. The absurdity of this contention is clear, and it is not likely that practical businessmen and bona fide buyers will pay attention to it since the price of all ready silver is uniform. The effect of it would be to prevent any sale for forward delivery of any of the large stocks of silver now in the country, which would be awkward to the many small holders of silver up-country as well as to Government and other large holders. Fortunately, however, the rules of the Bombay Bullion Exchange distinctly state that "if any tax is levied by Government either on gold or silver, the buyer will have to pay that." There is no danger therefore that holders of silver imported between 1919 and 1930 to the value of about 60 to 70 million ounces a year can be made to suffer from an imaginary technicality which does not command any sympathy from practical businessmen.

SHARES.

Prices on the Stock Exchange generally tended to settle toward lower levels. In the cotton mill section, the tone was rather hesitant pending the outcome of the discussion now taking place in the Assembly on the Protective Tariff Bill. The following are the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 791/4—771-4; Century 287-8—276-4; Central India Rs. 470—457-8; Crescent Rs. 88-12—86-4; Fazulbhoy Rs. 531-4—516-4; Indian Bleaching Rs. 101-4—98-12; Indore Malwa Rs. 355—350; Kohinoor Rs. 182-8—172-8; New Great Rs. 192-8—177-8; Pearls Rs. 268-12—258-12; Simplex Rs. 50-10—46-4 and Swadeshi Rs. 390—377-8.

In the miscellaneous section fluctuations were within a narrow compass. Tata Iron Ordys. after rising to Rs. 46-10 closed at Rs. 45-4. Defds. similarly rose from Rs. 300 to Rs. 306-4, but closed at Rs. 302-8. Tata Hydros were markedly down from Rs. 1237-8 to Rs. 1195. Andhra Balleys declined from Rs 695 to Rs. 656-4 and Tata Power from Rs. 581-4 to Rs. 531-4. Alcocks lost about Rs. 13 to Rs. 257-8 and Bombay Burmahs from Rs. 681-4 to Rs. 666-4. Bombay Trams receded from Rs. 133-12 to Rs. 129-6. Bombay Steam shares after going down to Rs. 181-4 closed at Rs. 185. Scindia steams fell to Rs. 8. Bundi Cement shares were quiet at Rs. 16-14 and Indian Cements at Rs. 252-8. Katni Ordys. declined from Rs. 183-12 to Rs. 177-8 with Defds. unchanged at Rs. 635. Among railway shares Ahmd. Prantij bettered from Rs. 765xd. to Rs. 770xd., while Gujarat Valleys lost from Rs. 77 to Rs. 71 and Mandhra Bhon from Rs. 65 to Rs. 58-8.

Imperial Bank shares were further depressed from Rs. 1255 to Rs. 1240 with Contributories to Rs. 306-4. Bank of India shares declined to Rs. 89-8 and those of the Central Bank were quiet at Rs. 15 xd.

CALCUTTA.

Jute shares in the Calcutta market were weak in sympathy with a drop in the price of hessians from Rs. 10-12 to Rs. 10-9.

Yarn Market Report.

Bombay, March 21.

After a continued heavy decline in yarn prices during the last several months our market has rather assumed a steady appearance and it seems as if any further material decline will be checked from now onwards. In the latter part of the week prices of Raw Material have become more steady and it is believed that there will not be any big decline in cotton from the present level. If this view materialises we feel confident that there will be gradual improvement in demand in all kinds of yarns and once the confidence is restored amongst the dealers and consumers offtake will be showing signs of improvement in a few days. It is to be particularly noted that the conditions of the Trade have experienced a big change since many months. Formally the middle men were holding lot of goods with them and were assisting the producers and the consumers. Owing to their considerably reduced capacity as a result of heavy losses in the past this function is to be performed by the producers i.e. the Mills. Hard hit as our mills are, financially it is possible that they will be obliged to sell their stocks at the current market rates, because they cannot afford to wait much longer time and hole on their stocks for a long time. For this reason we do not expect any big improvement in prices of yarns or cloth even though prices in Raw material may experience a big rise. We therefore expect only gradual improvement in course of time.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Forward business is very small and prices realised by the dealers in spot are disappointing.

JAPANESE YARNS.

Prices in Mercerised yarns have shown further improvement in spot and as regards forward deliveries business done is only in small lots.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

Considerable waits are yet being offered on the market on account of defaulters as well as week holders and so long chances for improvement are naturally very few. Arrivals however are not very large and it seems as if the market is getting more healthy.

INDIAN YARNS.

Some of the Mills are inclined to make sales at reasonable prices but offers received from buyers are yet much too low. If cotton however continues to remain steady further sales by the mills will be possible for various counts.

On the whole the outlook in the next few weeks are rather more encouraging.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, March 20.

May	15.57
July	15.63
October	15.58
December	15.74
January	15.83
Middling spot	15.50

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

March	15.04
May	15.25
Middling Spot	15.26

NEW YORK.

New York, 10.55 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

May	15.35
July	15.40
October	15.34

New York 11.45 a. m.

May	15.35
July	15.40
October	15.37

NEW YORK DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 8,000 bales.

Day's exports to Great Britain nil.

Day's exports to the Continent 7,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, March 20.

	Opening	Closing
March	8.05	8.06
April		8.05
May	8.06	8.06
June		8.07
July	8.10	8.10
August		8.10
September		8.10
October	8.11	8.10
November		8.12
December	8.15	8.15
January	8.16	8.16
February		8.18
March		8.22
Middling Spot		8.37

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES

Liverpool, March 20.

Sales at Liverpool 5,000 bales.

Sales on Speculation 100 bales.

Sales on East Indian Cotton 300 bales.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, March 20.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	£13-1/4
Honkong & Shanghai Bank, (London Register)	£111
National Bank	45
Funding Loan 4 per cent	£92-1/4
Conversion Loan	£79-1/2
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent	£101
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£48X
Indian Stock, 3 per cent Sterling Loan	£55-1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	£65
Consols	£56-1/2
War Loan 5 per cent	£102-7/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£94

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, March 20.

Demand Bills 476.25

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, March 20.

Java Sugar Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25.

Java Sugar C & F Calcutta, Mar|Apl., per cwt. Sellers 10|1-1/2.

Java Sugar C & F Calcutta July|Sept. per cwt. Nominal 10|6.

Java Sugar C & F Calcutta, Oct|Dec. per cwt. Nominal 10|7-1/2

Java Sugar C & F Bombay, Mar|Apl., per cwt. Sellers 10|2-1/2.

Java Sugar C & F Karachi, Mar|Apl., per cwt. Sellers 10|2-1/2.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, March 20.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed lb. Spot Sellers 7-11/16.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, March 20.

Scinde Fully Good	4.75
Scinde Fine	5.00
Scinde Superfine	5.25
Bengal Good	4.50
Bengal Fully Good	4.75
Bengal Fine	5.00
Oomra Good	5.20
Oomra Fully Good	5.50
Oomra Fine	5.80
Broach Fully Good	6.05
Broach Fine	6.30
Broach Superfine	6.55

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, March 20.

March	12.94
May	13.10
July	13.12
November	13.11
December	13.11
January	13.16
Sakells, F.G.F. Spot	13.85

LONDON SILVER.

London, March 20.

Silver: China bought. Sellers holding back. Market closed uncertain.

Spot	20
Forward	19-13/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, March 20.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £4|4|10.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, March 20.

Interest Day to Day Loans 2-1/8 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 2-1/2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 2-1/2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months 2-1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 3-3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 4-1/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, March 20.

T.T. London on Berlin	20.36-3/8
T.T. London on Amsterdam	12.12-1/2
T.T. London on Brussels	34.89
T.T. London on Madrid	38.65
T.T. London on Milan	92.88
T.T. London on Berne	25.12
T.T. London on Paris	124.34
T.T. London on Prague	164.09

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, March 20.

Cottonseed, Bombay (Hull) ton: April|May sellers £6-5-0.

Castorseed, Bombay (Hull) ton: March|April sellers £15-10-0.

Rapseed Toria, (Hull|Continent) ton: March|April buyers £14-12-6.

LINSEED.

London, March 20.

Linseed, Calcutta London, ton. April|May nominal £18-12-6.

Linseed, Calcutta London, ton: May|June nominal £18-12-6.

Linseed, La Plata c.i.f. to Hull: Mrach|April paid £17-5-0.

Linseed Bombay (London) ton March|April sellers £18-7-6.

LINSEED OIL.

London, March 20.

Linseed Oil, naked London, cwt: May|Aug. paid and further buyers 38|1-1/2.

Linseed Oil, naked London, cwt: Sept.|Dec. sellers 38|3.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, March 20.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot: 10-1|8.

LONDON METALS.

London, March 20.

	£
Copper Braziers	92-1/2
Yellow Metal	67-1/2
Spelter Hard Indian brands	16-5/8
Corrugated Sheets, gauge	11-7/8
Tin English Ingots	165-1/2

BANK OF FRANCE NOTE CIRCULATION

Paris, March 20.

The Return of the Bank of France for the week ending March 19th gives the total note circulation at 69,970,000,000 francs a decrease of 403,000,000 francs as compared with the previous week. Reuter.

WHEAT LONDON MARKET.

London, March 20.

Rozaralo Santa Fe per 63 1/2 lb. Cargoes:—March Sellers 36/3.

Barletta Russo, per 62 1/2 lb. Cargoes:—March Sellers 35/6.

Heat, South Australian, Parcels, Arrived at Hull. Paid 38/6.

Choice White Karachi Parcels, May|June Buyers 40.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

London, March 20.

	This Week
Total Bullion	£154,200,000
Public Deposits	£12,900,000
Other Deposits	£98,000,000
Government Securities	£41,500,000
Other Securities	£22,300,000
Notes and Coin	£65,400,000
Notes in Circulation	£348,900,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	58.95 per cent.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Mar. 21.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Castorseeds May delivery opening Rs. 46-2, highest Rs. 46-4, lowest Rs. 45-9-6, closing Rs. 45-11-6

Groundnut Seeds May delivery opening Rs. 46-6, lowest Rs. 45-14, closing Rs. 46-1.

For a B&S

The best and safest stimulant in the world is Hennessy's Brandy. Its delicious flavour and "liveliness" are due to the wonderful Cognac grapes from which it is derived.

BY APPOINTMENT

HENNESSY'S BRANDY

On Sale Everywhere

Agents: HERBERT, SON & CO., LTD.

The Student

The pride and hope of the family. Quiet, kind, hard-working, steady. But his studies keep him up very late sometimes, and next morning his head aches, his brain feels heavy, his mind is weary. Luckily, there is always a tube of

CAFIASPIRIN

in the house. Two tablets relieve the aching head in a few moments, clear his brain, and restore to him all his usual brightness and keenness. And it is the same with Dad, when pain worries him or overwork tires him. Mother too, Granny and Grand-Dad, the girls — to all of them CAFIASPIRIN brings cheerful well-being.

BAYER

THE NEW INDIA Assurance Company, Ltd.

Head Office —Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Chairman:—Sir Dorab J. Tata, Kt.

CAPITAL.

Authorised	Rs. 6,00,00,000
Paid Up	Rs. 71,21,055
Subscribed	Rs. 3,56,05,275
TOTAL FUNDS.	Rs. 1,40,32,571

"The NEW INDIA is admittedly" "the largest General Insurance" "Company in India. From the" "Capital point of view, it may" "claim to be one of the largest" "Insurance Companies in the" "World."

Indian Insurance—June 1929.

Agencies available for all classes of Assurance—

Life, Fire, Marine, Accident, Motor Car, All Risks Etc. Etc., in unrepresented parts.

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SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

MAIL and PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to Plymouth and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.		Tons
1930			
22 Mch.	Ranpura ..	ALL	16,601
29	Nalders ..		16,088
5 Apl.	Rawalpindi ..		16650
12	Rawalpindi*	VESSELS	16619
19	Morea (Extra)		10946
19	Razmak		10'602
26	Malwa* ..	NOW SAIL	11'000
3 May	Narkunda x..		16'572
	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
10	Rajputana*..	DIRECT	16,568
17	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
24	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31	Macedonia ..		11,120
7 June	Mantua* ..	FROM	10,946
14	Comorin ..		16132
21	Maloja x ..		20827
28	Razmak ..		10'857
5 July	Ranpura* ..	BOMBAY	16'601
12	Malwa ..		11'000
19	Nalder. x ..		16'088
26	Rawalpindi..	WITHOUT	16,619
2 Aug.	Morea* ..		10,946
9	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16	Narkundax..		16,572
23	Macedonia ..	TRANSHIP	11,120
30	Rajputana*..		16,568
6 Sept.	Ranpura ..	MENT	16,601
13	Mooltan x ..		20,847
20	Ranchi ..		16,650
27	Mantua* ..		10,946
4 Oct.	Viceroy of India ..	AT	19,648
11	Comorin x ..		15,132
18	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
25	Razmak@ ..	ADEN	10,857
1 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
8	Nalderax ..		16,088
15	Rampura ..		16,601
22	Morea* ..		10,954
29	Razmak ..		10,602

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First and second Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduce Rate will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May, 1930 and terminating with the "VICEROY OF INDIA" leaving Marseilles September 5th and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£168	£76
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train Across France in both directions	£130	£80
To Marseilles and back	£106	£72

The accommodations allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SAUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1930		
3rd Apr.	Dumana * ..	8,427
4th Apr.	Domala ..	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

		Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£105
	B	£58	£185
	C	£50	£ 85

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.

Ballard Estate, Bombay.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1930 Date about			
26 Mar.	Kildonan*		Straits China & Japan.
28 Mar.	Mooltan ..		Colombo & Australia.
18 Apr.	England Maru* ..		Singapore and Japan.
22 ,,	Alipore* ..		Straits China & Japan.
26 Apr.	Maloja ..		Colombo & Australia.
9 May.	Ranpura ..		Colombo, Straits China & Japan
23 May	Nalders ..		Colombo & Australia.
6 June	Morea ..		Colombo, Straits China & Japan
20 June	Narkunda ..		Colombo & Australia
4 July	Rajputana ..		Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
18 July	Mooltan ..		Colombo & Australia.
1 Aug.	Mantua ..		Colombo, Straits China & Japan
15 Aug.	Comorin ..		Colombo, & Australia.
29 Aug.	Malwa ..		Colombo, Straits China & Japan
12 Sept.	Nalders ..		Colombo & Australia.
26 Sept.	Morea ..		Colombo, Straits China & Japan
10 Oct.	Narkunda ..		Colombo & Australia.
24 Oct.	Rawalpindi ..		Colombo, Straits China & Japan
7 Nov.	Mooltan .		Colombo and Australia.
21 Nov.	Ranchi ..		Colombo Straits China & Japan
5 Dec.	Maloja		Colombo and Australia
19 Dec.	Malwa ..		Colombo Straits China & Japan

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:

To Fremantle	....	£ 74
Adelaide	....	£ 76
Melbourne	....	£ 78
Sydney	....	£ 80
Brisbane	....	£ 82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney		£108

Periods of availability 16 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1930		
22 Mar,	Chakla ..	Karachi via P'Bunder, Dwarka and O'Mandvi.
24 Mar	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder, P'Okha and O'Mandvi
26 Mar.	Khandalla.	East and South Africa.
26 Mar.	Barjora ..	Verawal, Mangrole Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports
28 Mar.	Varsova ..	Basrah via Karachi

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500 will be available from May to September 1930. The return voyage to be completed within 3 months from the date of sailing from Bombay.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wendnesday, Thursday Friday and Saturday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs. Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basreh.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leaves.
*San Fransisco Maru ..	5831	12 Mar.	26 Mar.
*Tokushima ..	5976	20 Mar.	30 Mar.
Suwa Maru ..	11000	....	@ 2 Apr.
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Mar.	13 Apr.
Fushimi Maru..	11000	....	@16 ,,
*Tottori Maru..	5973	15 Apr.	25 Apr.
Hakozaki Maru.	10500	....	@30 ,,
*Kurohime Maru	4697	20Apr.	30 Apr.
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Apr.	14 May.
Hakusan Maru.	10500	....	@14May
Nagano Maru..	3824	4 May	14 May
Kitano Maru ..	8000	....	@28 ,,

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

teamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Kamo Maru ..	8000	3 Apr.	20 April
Katori Maru ..	10000	17 Apr.	4 May.
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	1 May	19 May

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	2 Apr.	9 Apr.
Tatsuta Maru ..	22000	14 Apr.	22 April

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round the World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay.
Phone No. 20279. 23738
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

Bombay Widows Pension Fund, Ltd

(Established 1876.)
23-25, Hummum Street, Fort.
Above Messrs. Warden & Co.

Funded Capital Rs. 2,78,200. Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grade if occupation is loss.

25 per cent Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PAY NOTHING

Only drop a card to get a copy of

Kam Shastra

A guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity — given away gratis and post free.

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,

Jamnagar, (Kathiawar).

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. Thosar, ACCOUNTANT PUBLIC
136-497, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 22927.

BANKING.

Imperial Bank of India.

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

	Rs.
Authorized Capital ..	11,25,00,000
Paid-up Capital ..	5,62,50,000
Reserve Fund ..	5,32,50,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..	5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LOCAL BRANCHES.
Byculla Branch—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction, Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
London Office—22, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. 2.

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES.—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS.—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Sterling and Rupee Letters of Credit Issued.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Office or Branches of the Bank.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	108,500.00

BRANCHES

Alexandria	Karachi	Jansie
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
Calcutta	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Canton	Manila	Sourabaya
Changchun (Tokio-Dairen)	Marunouchi	San-Francisco
Fengtien	Nagasaki	Samarang
Hamburg	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hankow	New York	Sydney
Harbin	Nagoya	Tientsan
Hongkong	Osaka	Tokyo
Honolulu	Pekin	Tsinan
Kai Yuan	Rangoon	Tsingtau
	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted

L. WASHIO.
Manager

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	90,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 1-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 2 per cent on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS.
opened which can be ascertained on application.

A.G. GRAY,
Manager.

BOOKS OF THE HOUR

GANDHI:

HIS LIFE AND WORKS.

Mahatma Gandhi.
(His trial—an idealistic policy in the twentieth century.) An address delivered at the opening of the "Conference des Avocats," Paris, by Madamoiselle Juliett Veillier. Price Re. One.

Seven Months with Mahatma Gandhi. Vol. I
By Krishna Das. This latest publication gives an inside view of the Non-Co-operation movement (1921-22.) Price Rs. 3-8.

M. K. Gandhi.
An Indian Patriot in South Africa. By Rev. Joseph J. Doke. With an introduction by Lord Amphill. Re. 1. To Subs. of "The Indian Review" As. 12.

Mahatma Gandhi.
(A biography and an essay in appreciation). By R. M. Gray and Manilal C. Parekh. Rs. 2-0-0 net.

Mahatma Gandhi.
A sketch of his life and career with copious extracts from his speeches and writings. (Natesan's National Biographies Series.) Price As. 4.

andhi's Letters on Indian Affairs.
These letters culled from the writings of Mr. Gandhi constitute a document of considerable interest to the student of Indian affairs. Price Re. 1-4 net.

Gandhiji In Indian Villages.
By Mahadev Desai. The author is Mr. Gandhi's Private Secretary. Rs. 2.

Young India.
Reprint from the "Young India" edited by Mahatma Gandhi. It contains also a history of the Non-Co-operation movement by Babu Rajendra Prasad. Vol. I. 1919-1922. Price Rs. 4. Vol. II 1924-26. Price Rs. 4. (Please note that a set of 2 Vols. costs Rs. 8.)

Ethical Religion or Neethi Dharma.
By M. K. Gandhi. Translated from the Hindi by Rama Aiyar, M.A. with an appreciation of the author by Rev. A. J. Holmes, the American Missionary. Price Rs. 0-8-0.

A Guide to Health.
By Mahatma Gandhi. (Translated from the Hindi by A. Rama Aiyar, M.A.) Price As. 12.

Gandhi and Non-Violent Resistance.
Being a collection of impressions of various persons all over the world collected for the first time by Miss Blanche Watson of New York. Cloth Bound. Rs. 3-0-0.

The Wheel of Fortune.
Essays, culled from Gandhi's writings in support of his Khaddar Programme. Re. 1-0-0.

Swaraj in One Year.
By Mahatma Gandhi. (Reprints from "Young India".) Price As. 0-8-0.

Great Thoughts of Mahatma Gandhi.
Containing quotations from the noteworthy speeches and writings of Mr. Gandhi. Re. 1-0-0.

Freedom's Battle.
By Mahatma Gandhi—(Selections from his writings). Price Re. 1-8-0.

Satyagraha in South Africa.
By Mahatma Gandhi. This is translated by Valji Govindji Desai from the original Gujarati maintaining faithfully the spirit of the original. Price Rs. 4-8-0.

With Gandhiji in Ceylon.
By Mahadev Desai. Price 1-4-0.

Economics of Khaddar.
By Richard R. Gregg. This book is spoken of very highly by Mahatma Gandhi. Price Re. 1-8-0.

...Hind Swaraj or Indian Home Rule.
By Mahatma Gandhi. In Mr. Gandhi's opinion it is a book which can be put into the hands of a child. Pocket edition. As. 8. To Subs. of "The Indian Review55. As. 6.

If you have not already seen the "Indian Review," edited by Mr. G. A. Natesan, the best, the cheapest and "The most up-to-date Indian Periodical," send your name and address with a Four-anna (6d.) postage stamp for a free specimen copy. Annual Subscription to the "Review": Indian Rs. 5 (Five); Foreign Rs. 7-8 or 12sh.; 3 dollars U.S.A. Subscription can commence from any month. A few copies from the beginning of the year are also available. Thus any one who wishes to have a set for the whole year can subscribe from January.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
G. T. MADRAS.

ULCERINE (Regd.)

Without operation, cures—Piles, Fistula, Carbuncle, Witlow, Gangrene, Boils, Foul Ulcer, etc., on application Instantly relieves a pain of poisonous Boils and Sores, draws out all pus magically. Even operated wounds of any extent healed in a week. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier. Cure guaranteed. Phial Re. 1-4-0. Postage extra. Ask free booklet to—NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Agents: J. Tirath and Co., Bunder Road Karachi.
Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "Ulcer," Kandi.

INSURANCE.

That Progress Proves Popularity
is strikingly exemplified by the present day position of the

ORIENTAL

INDIA'S GREATEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

PROGRESS

NEW BUSINESS		PREMIUM INCOME	
1925	Rs. 296 Lakhs.	1925	Rs. 93 Lakhs.
1926	,, 391 ,,	1926	,, 106 ,,
1927	,, 468 ,,	1927	,, 122 ,,
1928	,, 585 ,,	1928	,, 140 ,,

POPULARITY PROVIDES PROGRESSIVE PROFITS.
Bonuses Declared on whole Life Assurance Policies.

1918—Rs. 10	per Rs. 1000 per Annum	1924—Rs. 22½	per Rs. 1000 per Annum
1921 ,, 10		1927 ,, 25	

THEREFORE
WHEN SELECTING YOUR LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY FOR A FIRST OR AN ADDITIONAL POLICY
IT WILL PAY YOU
To come to this Popular and Progressive Office.

For Particulars apply to:—
H. EDWIN JONES, F. F. A., A. I. A., MANAGER,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.

25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds about Rs. 2¼ Lakhs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 and As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co. Chief Agents, Mazgaon. BOMBAY, 10.

East AND West INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Purely Indian Concern — Offers everything best in Life Insurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1,000/- per year.

Several new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the—SECRETARIES Bombay.

Western India LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1924.

UNSURPASSED BONUS
Bonus per 1000 p. a. W. Life End
Rs. 22-1/2 Rs. 18
Strongest Reserves!!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,84,982.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For Agency and other particulars please apply.

Building for LIFE

The man your son will be depends upon the constitution he is developing now as a boy. Will he be a strong man or a sickly one? Will you be proud of him or sorry for him? Will he be a comfort or an anxiety to your old age?

His future health is in your hands to-day. This is the time when the remarkable nutritive properties of Virol have so great an influence on the tissues of the body.

The supreme value of Virol is that it combines an adequate supply of all the vitamins with the other essentials for healthy growth and development in a perfectly balanced form.

Growing Children need

VIROL

VIROL LTD., EALING, LONDON, W.5, ENGLAND.

THE

Bombay Life ASSURANCE CO., LTD.,

Established in India (1908)

It will be worth your while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the 'BOMBAY LIFE' before insuring your life elsewhere.

Excellent prospects to Agents.

For particulars pleas write to:—
J. L. MEHTA,
Manager.

70-75, Apollo St., Bombay.

WANTED AGENTS

ON LIBERAL COMMISSION to sell Tea shares

PATIYA TEA COMPANY, LIMITED,
4, Lyons Range,
CALCUTTA.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

and

ONE ANNA

For each Additional Word. Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Answers to Advetisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—A GUJARATI UNDERGRADUATE conversant with correspondence and accounts. Apply GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, Medows Street, Bombay.
A 445

WANTED.—A HINDU GUJARATI CLERK, Graduate or Matriculated with knowledge of typewriting and English correspondence. See personally with Examination Certificate the Estate Manager between 8 to 9 (S.T.) morning, His Highness the Aga Khan's Estate Office, Marina Mansion, Opposite Sea Face, Chowpatty, Bombay.
A R2252.

WANTED—A MIDWIFE with health worker's qualification salary 30-1-35. Apply with copies of testimonials, to the Secretary, Notified Area Committee, Bnatapara B. N. Ry., by 15th April, stating age. Good prospects for deserving worker.
A 435

WANTED.—A qualified LADY DOCTOR (preferably a Hindu) for Sheth Kallianji Ladha and Bai Navibai K. Ladha Charitable Dispensary at Holi Chakla, Fort, Bombay. Apply stating terms and sending copies of testimonials to the TRUSTEES, Bai Kabibai Charities, 1, Samuel Street, Bombay No. 3.
A R2258

WANTED—A MATRIC of Gujarat Vidyapith, knowing accounts, correspondence and typewriting. T. PRAGJI, 9, Hamam Street, Bombay.
A R2259

WANTED—Reliable and influential COMMISSION AGENTS to sell our Carpet, Tweed and Blanket, Woollen Yarns. Apply with references To THE SHAIKH GULAM SADIK WOOLLEN MILLS, AMRITSAR.
A 416

WANTED.—3 OPERATOR, who can prepare wet and dry plate negatives for Half Tone and Tri-colour Blocks. 4 ETCHERS, who can etch Half Tone and Tri-colour Blocks. 6 ETCHERS of Line Work. 1 who knows Stereo and Electro. 1 OPERATOR, who know photo Litho. Apply to F. W. & Co., LAHORE.
4 R2255

WANTED—Some respectable AGENTS for selling remaining Shares of the STAR OF INDIA TEA & FINANCE Ltd. Nine Years Old Company. Dividend paid several years. Pay Rs. 100/- a month of decent commission. Apply to the MANAGING AGENTS, 32-D, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

WANTED—Respectable AGENTS to sell remaining shares of an European managed Company's lucrative Tea Garden and Coal Mine on handsome terms. Dividend declared in 1929 at Rs. 17 13/16 per cent. Apply to B. M. AGENCY, 21, Baneapukur Road, Calcutta.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—Some reliable and energetic organising Inspector on Rs. 75—10—150 plus Rs. 25 as Travelling Allowance to secure candidates desirous to take loans. Only the selected candidates will be supplied with the terms and conditions. Application with testimonials should reach the Calcutta office of the Bank for terms and conditions. Apply to PRUDENTIAL BANK (INDIA) LTD., Mercantile Buildings, Calcutta.

WANTED.—AGENTS, throughout India, Burma, Ceylon for our GREIF automatic spanners. Easy saleable articles, good commission. Write SHAW & COMPANY, 24, Churchgate Street, Bombay.
A R2265

WANTED.—A COSTING ACCOUNTANT for European managed Mills to analyse Mill accounts and get out costings for yarn and cloth. Please apply to Box No. 2474, Advertising Department "Bombay Chronicle," sending copies of credentials and stating salary required. No credentials will be returned.
A 444

THE NEW LIGHT, the only advanced Socialistic English Weekly in India with flowers of Bengal in the editorial board guarantees the highest circulation and solves all your advertising problems. Wanted selling and advertising agents in unrepresented districts. Please ask for free sample copy. Office 206, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

WE represent British Makers Messrs. High J. Scott for Electric Motors and Dynamos, British Standard, high class workmanship. May we quote you? Write DINSHAW CO., 47, Apollo Street, Bombay.
2(11)

EDUCATIONAL.

INSTITUTION OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS.—LONDON Graduateship and Associate-Membership Examinations will be held at Bombay on 2nd, 3rd and 4th July 1930. Applications received before 30th April. Syllabus and Application form supplied on receipt of postage stamps worth five annas.—R. V. SABNIS, University Library, Bombay.
M 443

THE ROYAL HOMOEO and DENTAL INSTITUTE DELHI Please apply to the Principal for prospectus to learn and secure Diplomas of L.D.Sc., M B H M B E H, M S B, etc., in Dentistry, Homoeopathy, Electro Homoeopathy and Biochemistry respectively
T R2175

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand. Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opp. Thakkar Bros. near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the Poor and the unemployed Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students
M W 6

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET.—MOTOR GARAGES at Gowalia Tank, opposite Fire Brigade. Rent Rs. 15, 17, 20, 22. Large garages for two motors Rs. 35. Apply:—PURSHOTAM GOVINDJI, Mulji Jetha Market, Chowk.
C R2266

TO LET.—Two COTTAGES at Mahim, and up-to-date Flat at Andheri. Apply Box No. 2471, Advertising Department "Bombay Chronicle."
C R2261

TO BE LET TO HINDOOS.—A Flat in the Laxmikant Mansions at Hughes Road, Chowpatty. Apply to L. S. DABHOLKAR, Harvey Road, Chowpatty.
C R2264

MEDICAL.

FEVER?—Then Try the wonder worker ANTI-FEVER GUARD. Its wonderful. Rs. 3/. Apply Box No. 2473, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R2260

ASTHMA

Does your chest trouble you or do you feel uneasiness while breathing or coughing heavily? No matter congenital or self acquired. No relapse, no failure. Guaranteed remedy will be supplied on receipt of the full history of the disease. Send one Rupee stamp with your detailed history while asking for full particulars and prescription Tegar Chemical Works P O. Baghbazar, Calcutta.
(2)

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ALL SIZES, Novel, Immovable, and Impossible-to-open, Burglar-proof Steel Cashboxes with Secret Bottoms, Rs. 20 and upwards. KING CO., Booksellers, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
T 221.

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.—One quite new CHANDLER BAR. No. X2230. Mileage 5,300. Engine No. 5362 1929 Model. Rare chance. Please apply Box No. 2472, Advertising Department, "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R2262

WHILST repainting old cars, use "ANTI-PAINT". It removes old paint quickly without labour. Re. 1-4 per 3 lbs. Tin. Obtainable all Paint Merchants or Phone No. 23736 RESEARCH PRODUCTS CO., Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
JA R2257

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.. Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CARRIAGE UNDER-FRAMES AND WAGONS.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of the above-mentioned material.

2. The prescribed form of tender with specifications and conditions on which tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores, at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 10 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed: "TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF CARRIAGE UNDER-FRAMES AND WAGONS." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd April, 1930.

4. The result of the Tenders will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal."

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G.I.P. Railway.
11th March, 1930.
393

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913

and

IN THE MATTER OF THE NIRA VALLEY SUGAR COMPANY. LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as required by Section 216 of the Indian Companies Act, a meeting of the share-holders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Liquidators at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of April, 1930, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) when the Liquidators will place before the meeting a statement of their Receipts and Payments and the particulars with respect to the proceedings in and position of the Liquidation.

Dated this 20th day of March, 1930.

S. B. BILLIMORIA,
M. P. DADACHANJI,
Liquidators.
433

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. RANCHHODDAS HARJIVAN has retired from the partnership carried on at MULJI JETHA MARKET in the name and firm of Messrs. H. R. Dharamsey & Co., as and from 27th February, 1930, and our client has no concern now with the said firm. The continuing partners having taken up all the assets and liabilities of the said firm.

Dated this 19th day of March, 1930.

Messrs. PATHARE & LILADHAR,
Attorneys for Mr. Ranchhoddas Harjivan
449

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. RANCHHODDAS HARJIVAN has retired from the partnership carried on at MULJI JETHA MARKET in the name and firm of Messrs. H. G. DHARAMSEY & CO., as and from 27th February, 1930, and our client has no concern now with the said firm, the continuing partners having taken up all the assets and liabilities of the said Firm.

Dated this 19th day of March, 1930.

Messrs. PATHARE & LILADHAR,
Attorneys for Mr. Ranchhoddas Harjiwan.
441

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1336 of 1928.

KRISHNAJI VAMAN BELURKAR, ... Plaintiff.
vs.
VAIKANNA BALKRISHNA KONDAL ..... Defendant.

and

Messrs. JHAVERY & CO. ..... Applicants.

To,
VAIKANNA BALKRISHNA KONDAL,
The Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby required under O. XXI, Rule 37, of the Code of Civil Procedure to appear in person before the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 28th day of March, 1930, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause why you should not be committed to Jail in execution of the order made against you on the 21st day of June, 1929, in the above suit.

Dated this 20th day of December, 1929.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.
(Sd.) E. FAHEY,

The 20th day of December, 1929.
Messrs. JHAVERY & CO.
Attorneys for the Applicants.
434

AUCTION SALES.

A CHOICE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS, TRUSTEES AND THOSE LOOKING FOR AN UNUSUALLY SOUND INVESTMENT.

MESSRS. GILBERT-LODGE & CO.

will sell by Auction at their rooms 51, Churchgate Street, Fort, at 5 p.m., on THURSDAY, 27th March, 1930 (unless previously sold by private treaty) that desirable corner block of Mansion flats known as:—

"NORTHCOTE HOUSE," APOLLO BUNDER

Situate in Strand Road facing the sea and opposite the Taj Mahal Hotel producing from actual and estimated rentals over

PER RS. 1,700 MONTH

from excellent tenants.

For full details with particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., Solicitors, Ewart House, Fort, or to the Auctioneers and Land Agents at their Offices, 51, Churchgate Street, Fort.

Telephone 22107.
Telegrams: "Readiness" Bombay.
359

J. S. MODY & CO.

ANCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT DADAR, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla & Mulla, Attorneys for Mr. Esmail Haji Mahomed, the Receiver of the Estate of Sulleman Haji Jumma appointed in the Bombay High Court Suit No. 1161 of 1929 (wherein Esmail Haji Mahomed and others are the Plaintiffs and Abdulla Sulleman Haji Jumma and others are Defendants), Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction the above property described in the Schedule hereunder written on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of March 1930 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Mahim Pension and Tax Tenure situate at Hansali Tank Road, or Lady Jamshedji Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 510 square yards or thereabouts (513 square yards according to the Cadastral Survey) and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 4887, New No. E/4318 and New Survey No. 1 B/1430 and Cadastral Survey No. 278, Mahim Division, together with the dwelling house and all buildings and structures standing thereon, assessed by the Bombay Municipality under 'G' Ward No. 4188 (I. A. A.) Street No. 549 A. A. A.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Mulla & Mulla, Attorneys for the Receiver, at their office at Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS GOODS, MADE-TO-ORDER SHOP FURNITURE, LARGE SAFES, METAL AND SILVER POCKET WATCHES, WATCH ACCESSORIES, ETC. OF MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LTD.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO. will on MONDAY, the 24th day of March 1930 at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction in suitable lots at the shop opposite the Rajabai Clock Tower Esplanade Road, Fort, by order of the concerned, surplus goods, shop furniture, etc., of the well-known firm of Messrs. Marcks & Co., Ltd., comprising English sliding door show cases, show cupboards, English large centre show case, large counters, electric ceiling fans and lights, metal and silver watches, oblong show cases, English double door safes, small safe, table and wall clocks, timepieces, cup-boards, copying press, writing tables, large collection of music books, pianola rollers, large wall mirror, musical boxes, pictures, record shelves, watch accessories, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY. & CO

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MILL-OWNERS AND MILL STORES DEALERS.

AUCTION SALE OF NEW AND SLIGHTLY USED MILL STORES ETC. OF WELL-KNOWN MAKERS.

Under instructions from Messrs. T. Jones and Co. Ltd., of "Bombay House," Preston, England, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction in separate lots at their Rooms.

New and slightly used mill stores of well-known makers such as 112 pairs new shuttles, Pirn Clips, 53 pairs New Shuttles special drag, 226 new Baywood Spindle Frame Boards, New Hickory Picking Sticks 26", ream of Emery Cloth, 6 coils of 1-3/4" x 110 ft. English Cotton Driving Rope, 504 Pairs Tin covered Shed Rods 40" to 54", 408 sets Pitchpine Heald Staves 36" to 46", Fibre Wagons (assembled) etc. etc.

The above is now on view.
BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Theatre
3, 6-15 and 8-45 p.m.
THIRD WEEK
The World's Mightiest Show glorified by the Talking Screen.
RIO RITA
featuring
BEBE DANIELS
and
JOHN BOLES
Florence Ziegfeld's All-Talking, All-Singing, All-Dancing Musical Spectacle

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE ADELPHI PLAYERS.
In Conjunction with Cinema
SERENADE
featuring
ADOLPHE MENJOU
Cinema Matinee at 4-30 p.m

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.
THE PICCADILLY REVUE CO.
presents
A RHAPSODY IN BLUE
Booking at Rose & Co.

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local Rs.	a.	Mofussil Rs.	a.
Yearly	25	0	30	0
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Quarterly	6	4	7	8
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SINGLE COPY
ONE ANNA.

Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local	Mofussil
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Half-Yearly	Rs. 3-8	Rs. 4-8

Foreign Rs. 10 per year.

SINGLE COPY
TWO ANNAS.

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

AMUSEMENTS.

Action with the U. S. Cavalry!
Smashing Drama of Pioneer Days and Deeds!
BUZZ BARTON
IN
"ORPHAN OF THE SAGE"
Heroic Drama of '49! With the dashing young leader of all Western Stars—he rides—fights—and dares with the best of them.
CROWN CINEMA
Sandhurst Road, Golpitha
5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 Daily
Sat., Sun, & Bank Holidays at 3-30 p.m.
All the thrilling glamour of the days of the chisholm trail packed into a Western thriller with a thundering Action climax! He's going faster than ever!
BUZZ BARTON
IN
"ORPHAN OF THE SAGE"
Also
2 reels Comedy and A Dance Film.

TO-DAY COMMENCES
One of the greatest and the most marvellous Story from
MAHABHARAT
'KARNA'
Produced by
Maharashtra Film Co.
TIME:—5, 7, 9, & 11 P. M.
Sat. & Sunday Extra show at 3 P. M.
Cinema Majestic
GIRGAUM

Thrills for another Week
LION'S CLAW
This Unique Production
OF
Sharda Film Co.
has so much attracted and thrilled the Bombay public that it is Continued for another week.
Come and take your chance at the earliest opportunity
AT
WEST END CINEMA
(LAMINGTON ROAD)

AMUSEMENTS.

NOT HUNDREDS, BUT THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO SEE THIS MIGHTY SCREEN SENSATION OWING TO CROWDED HOUSES EVERY DAY AND IN EVERY SHOW.

Therefore by special request of our numerous patrons, we have decided to

REPEAT THIS MAGNIFICENT PICTURE FOR ONE WEEK MORE!

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK

Every Man, Woman and Child must see this Most Amazing Dramatic Creation

'NOAH'S ARK'

Warner Bros. 20 Millions Vitaphone Sensation

TALKING—SINGING—ASTOUNDING!

OVER 10,000 IN THE CAST INCLUDING

DOLORES COSTELLO

YOU RARELY SEE SUCH A MIGHTY MAGNIFICENT PICTURE ONCE IN FIVE YEARS.

Please buy your Tickets in Advance to avoid disappointment owing to great rush.

Plan open at the Theatre daily from 10 A.M.

TO-NIGHT—THREE SHOWS AT: 4; 6-30 and 10 P.M. (S.T.)

Wellington Talkies

DHOBI TALAO

WHERE TALKIES REACH PERFECTION.

EVERY NIGHT **FIVE GIFTS** EVERY NIGHT

FOR ENTRANCE 1st Rs. 200 Rs.
2nd Rs. 100 Rs.
3rd Rs. 50 Rs.
4th Rs. 25 Rs.
RIDES Rs. 25 Rs.
VISIT VICTORIA CARNIVAL
FOR ENTRANCE 1st Rs. 200 Rs.
2nd Rs. 100 Rs.
3rd Rs. 50 Rs.
4th Rs. 25 Rs.
RIDES Rs. 25 Rs.

GIVEN AWAY TOTAL Rs. 30,000 Rs.

AT

Rs. 400 EVERY NIGHT Rs. 400

FROM 15TH MARCH TO 31ST MAY 1930

LOCATION - GOWALIA TANK

Admission Annas TWO.

WHITE CITY

BYCULLA BRIDGE BYCULLA

TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!

1001 ATTRACTIONS 1001

Rs. 100 FREE GIFT GIVEN AWAY NIGHTLY Rs. 100

NIGHTLY AT 6 P.M.

ADMISSION TO GROUNDS ANNAS 2

SECOND WEEK AT THE NEW PATHE

Lamington Road, (Queen's Road. End)

Phone:—41561.

Never before have the Bombay Public shown such enthusiasm! Hundreds have been turned away! To give every picturegoer an opportunity of seeing the "Divine Lady" the management have decided to continue for another week. We urge every one either to book or come early to avoid disappointment.

A GREAT PICTURE AT BOMBAY'S FINEST CINEMA.

PLEASE NOTE PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Box Seats, Upper Stalls	Rs. 3/-
Lower Stalls	Rs. 2/-
1st Class	Re. 1.
2nd Class	As. 8.

PLUS TAX.

TIMES OF SHOWING.

6-30 and 10 p.m.

Matinee at 4 p.m. on Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays.

New Stunts—New Dangers in this new Tom thriller that will take Your Breath away!

TOM MIX AND TONY IN "KING COWBOY"

A wild story of adventures in North Africa through which Tom moves with his usual dash and humour, until the climax—He and the girl (Sally Blane) crowned King and Queen by the natives.

GLOBE CINEMA

Sandhurst Road.

DAILY 4 SHOWS At 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 P.M.

Saturday, Sunday & Friday Matinees at 3-30 p.m.

Also "SLIPPERY SILKS" COMEDY 2 REELS

NOOTAN SANGIT VIDYALAYA

Grant Road, BOMBAY THEATRE.

SATURDAY, 22-3-30 at 8-15 P.M.

AND

SUNDAY, -3-30 AT 3 P.M.

Sadhavi Mirabai

Mrs. HIRABAI will act as MIRABAI.

Tickets can be had from the Theatre from 8 to 11 A.M. and 4 to 8 P.M.

THE CAPITOL

(BOMBAY'S NEWEST AND BEST TALKIE HOUSE)

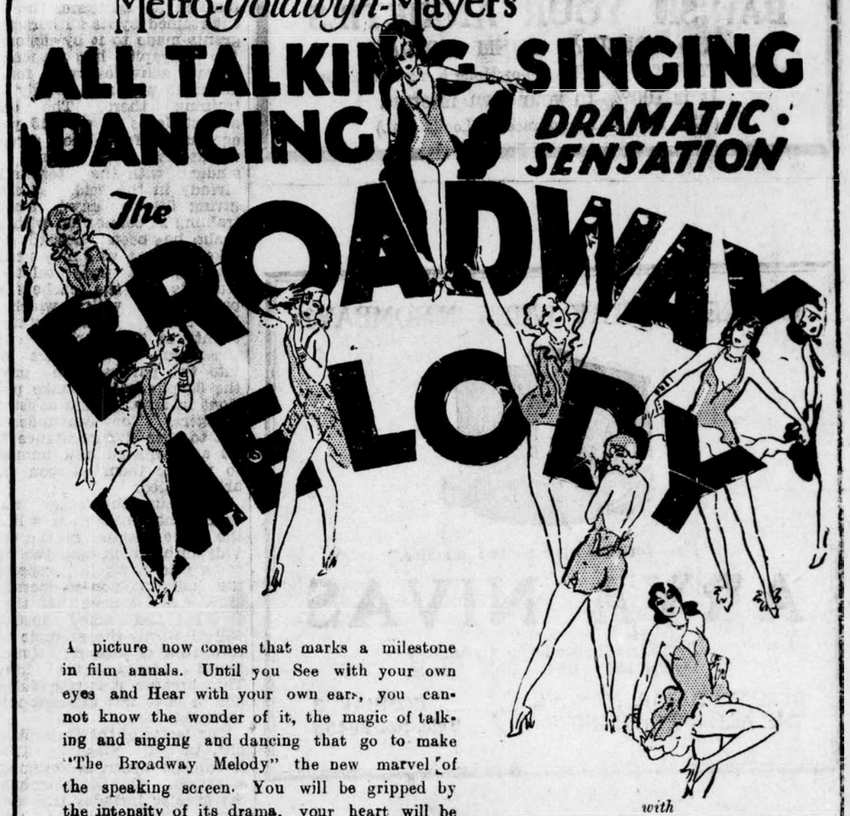
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW THREE SHOWS AT 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.

YOU'LL BE AMAZED! YOU'LL BE STARTLED!

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's

ALL TALKING SINGING DANCING DRAMATIC SENSATION

The BROADWAY MELODY



A picture now comes that marks a milestone in film annals. Until you See with your own eyes and Hear with your own ears, you cannot know the wonder of it, the magic of talking and singing and dancing that go to make "The Broadway Melody" the new marvel of the speaking screen. You will be gripped by the intensity of its drama, your heart will be touched by its sublime story of love sacrifice, you will cheer it as spectacle and song hit and throbbing action follow swiftly through the greatest entertainment yet revealed on stage or screen!

with

CHARLES KING
ANITA PAGE
BESSIE LOVE

Directed by

Harry Beaumont.

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Complimentary Lists Absolutely Suspended.

THE RIALTO

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TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW AT 4, 6-15, 8-15 and 10 P.M.

THE DARING, DASHING HERO OF MANY ADVENTURES **MACISTE**

IN THE THRILLING DRAMA OF LOVE AND VENGEANCE.

JUDITH & HOLLOPHERNES

FASCINATING DANCES—AMAZING LOVE—THRILLING RESCUE SCENES—HAIR-RAISING ENCOUNTER WITH CROCODILES!

CLASSICAL AND ARTISTIC

INDIAN DANCES

(APSARA, GOPI, MOON, RADHA, OCEAN AND SWAN DANCES)

BY

SRI MIRAVATI DEVI

WITH

BEE-DANCE by HIMAVATI (age 8 years.)

and Indian Ballet of

"SAVITRI" and "MIRABAI."

Prof. DEODHAR'S INDIAN ORCHESTRA.

DANCE—ORCHESTRA BY BENGAL SANGITH SAMAJ

NIGHT: on SUNDAY 23rd March 1930 at 9 p.m. (S.T.)

at the

PRINCESS THEATRE (Bhangwadi) Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Booking at:— the THEATRE.

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LAMINGTON ROAD,

Continues for one week more

SAGAR FILM CO.'S

Thrilling Production.

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Featuring

INDIAN DOUGLAS FAIRBANK Master VITHAL

and supported by Miss GOHAR YAKUB

DAILY 4 SHOWS at 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.

EXTRA SHOWS on Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3 p.m.

DON'T MISS.

COMING *COMING*

Jagdish Film Co.'s Picture.

"RAJ-LAXMI"

Suresh Picture.

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ORIENTAL BALM
A CERTAIN REMEDY FOR
Rheumatic Neuralgia Sore Throat
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PACKED BY DR. T. N. JASANI
NO MIXTURE OF ANIMAL FAT OR DELETERIOUS DRUGS
Known For over 44 years and used throughout the world
LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM
A little does a lot

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For those 'sprains and strains' which sports or work often bring on
Rub a little on the spot and feel the glow of relief

Buy a bottle at any Chemist or Store

Latest Wonderful Discovery for Unyielding

Urinary Diseases.

Specific for Gonorrhoea

Gono-Killer

REGISTERED.

Is the unique remedy of the day. If the English and Native drugs have not cured the disease and if the vaccines and injections have failed—at least once try our GONO-KILLER as the last resource. However old and chronic your disease may be GONO-KILLER is useful in all Urinary DISEASES of males and females, in swelling of their private parts, in GONORRHOEA of any type, (all age and all stage). Pain, burning and pus in urine. Gleet Cysti tis Urethritis, Prostatitis, Leucorrhoea, Seminal discharge and all other diseases due to Gonococcus &c., &c.

Price per phial of 50 (fifty) Pills Rs. 3 (three) V. P. Charges extra. For three phials V. P. Charges Free.

Sole Manufacturer:—Dr. D. N. JASANI,
137, Kika Street, (Gulal Wadi) BOMBAY 4.
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FOLLOW THE EXAMPLE OF GUJARAT VIDYAPITH.

Mahatmaji's Call To Students.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

It has been often said that the money spent on national education in general and the Gujarat Vidyapith in particular has been so much waste. In my opinion the Gujarat Vidyapith by its supreme sacrifice has more than justified its existence, the hopes entertained by its authors and the grants made to it by donors. For the Vidyapith has suspended its literary activities save for boys under 15 who are already under training there. The teachers and students of over 15 years of age have offered their services as volunteers and nearly forty students with the teachers are already in the field. A class for giving fifteen days' emergency training in connection with Satyagraha has been opened for the sake of those who may need such training. I congratulate the students and the teachers on the promptitude with which they have acted. I may state that twenty of these are with me on the march. They are divided into two parties, both preceding the 80 pilgrims to make preparations in advance and assisting the villagers. They are under orders not to offer civil resistance till the 80 are arrested and immediately to replace them as soon as they are arrested.

I am sure that every national educational institution will copy the noble example of the Gujarat Vidyapith which was the first to come into being in response to the call of non-co-operation in 1920. And I hope that the Government and aided institutions will also copy the example Every revolution of modern times has found students in the forefront. This, because it is peaceful, ought not to offer less attraction to the students.

The motto of the Gujarat Vidyapith is. It means: That is knowledge which is designed for salvation. On the principle that the greater includes the less, national independence or material freedom is included in the spiritual. The knowledge gained in educational institutions must therefore at least teach the way and lead to such freedom.

The most superficial observer will not fail to notice that the daily routine of the Satyagrahi pilgrims constitutes by itself a perfect education. It is not a company of violent rebels who are moving about creating ravages and letting loose, every passion; it is a band of self-restrained men who have declared non-violent rebellion against organised tyranny and who seek to secure freedom from it by severe self-suffering spreading on their march the message of freedom through non-violence and truth. No father need feel the slightest anxiety about dedicating his son or daughter to what is after all the truest education that can be conceived in the existing circumstances of the country.

Let me distinguish between the call of 1920 and the present call. The call of 1920 was for emptying Government institutions and bringing into being national ones. It was a call for preparation. To-day the call is for engaging in the final conflict, i.e., for mass civil disobedience. This may or may not come. It will not come, if those who have been hitherto the loudest in their cry for liberty have no action in them. If the salt loses its savour, wherewith shall it be salted? The students are expected to precipitate a crisis not by empty meaningless cries but by mute dignified, unchallengeable action worthy of students. It may again be that the students have no faith in self-sacrifice, and less in non-violence. Then naturally they will not and need not come out. They may then, like the revolutionaries, whose letter is reproduced in another column, wait and see what non-violence in action can do. It will be sportsmanlike for them either to give themselves wholeheartedly to this non-violent revolt or to remain neutral, and (if they like) critical, observers of the developing events. They will disturb and harm the movement, if they will act as they choose and without fitting in with the plan of the authors or even in defiance of them. This I know, that if civil disobedience is not developed to the fullest extent possible now, it may not be for another generation. The choice before the students is clear. Let them make it. The awakening of the past ten years has not left them unmoved. Let them take the final plunge.

OWNER AND EDITOR.

Under the above caption the Manchester Guardian writes:—

Wherever ownership and management are in different hands there must be constant communication and mutual loyalty if the work is to be properly done. In journalism this is particularly the case, because its working material is opinion as well as fact, and in the case of weekly and critical papers where the reporting of news is scarcely undertaken at all the expression of opinion is the object and the mainstay of the journal's existence. Differences between editors and proprietors naturally arise. If these cannot be settled by discussion, there is nothing to do but part company. What is impossible for the proper conduct of journalism is that a proprietor should commit his paper to big changes of policy without consulting or even informing the editor. Last week the "Saturday Review" appeared with a leader strongly critical of the United Empire party. On Monday morning the editor, Mr. Gerald Barry, discovered in a morning paper that his own journal had been committed, quite unknown to himself, to a vigorous support of the new party. It is small wonder that this week's "Saturday," which contains a leading article in support of Lord Beaverbrook's policy, should appear with the statement that Mr. Barry had ceased to be the editor before the new issue appeared. He is joined in his resignation by all the regular contributors, who are not, of course, objecting to the political views of the proprietor but to the astonishing treatment of an editor as if he were a piece of office furniture. The owner of a paper has a perfect right to commit his paper to any policy he chooses and to change his mind every week-end, if he so things fit. But that he should expect his editor to remain an uninformed and passive instrument of these changes is intolerable, and the refusal of the editor and staff of the "Saturday Review" to work under such conditions is the natural course for men who still believe that journalism is not a branch of pure material merchandise but a profession for people of intelligence and self-respect.

Indian Forest Service.

—:o:—

Thursday's Bombay Government Gazette republishes the Government of India's notification relating to the competitive examination for admission to the Indian Forest Service which will be held at Delhi beginning on Monday, 14th July 1930. Candidates are required to submit their applications through the Collector or the Political Officer concerned not later than the 15th April 1930. Copies of the rules with forms of application can be obtained from the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Secretariat, Bombay.

All-India Khatri Conference.

—:o:—

An All-India Khatri Conference will be held during the Easter Holidays, viz., from the 18th April to the 20th April, 1930 (both days inclusive) at Jagraon, in Ludhiana District. Khatri Sabhas and Baradris of India in general, and of the Punjab in particular, are requested to select and send their delegates and representatives to this communal conference. Lady delegates are requested to attend. His Excellency Maharaj Sir Kishen Prasad, President, Executive Council, Hyderabad State (Deccan), has been requested by the Reception Committee to accept the Presidentship of the Conference.

Rai Bahadur Chaudhari Brij Lal, Rais of Jagraon has been appointed as Chairman of the Reception Committee.

Correspondence should be addressed to the General Secretary, All-India Khatri Conference, Jagraon, Dist. Ludhiana (Punjab).

Calcutta.—A report in the press shows that Mrs. Taylor and her father Mr. R. Jensen have been robbed, the former of Jewellery worth Rs. 9,000 and the latter of a Baby Austin car which has not been traced. A man has been arrested in this connection. A reward of Rs. 500 is offered for information regarding the missing jewellery.—A. P.

Calcutta.— "The Statesman" understands that the Hon. Justice Arthur Page, K.C., Puisne Judge of the Calcutta High Court, has been appointed Chief Justice of the Rangoon High Court in succession to the late Sir Guy Rutledge. Mr. Page joined the Calcutta High Court in 1923.—A. P.

N. M. WADIA CHARITIES.

—:o:—

Statement Of Income And Charity Expenditure.

The following is the Statement of Income and Charity Expenditure for the year 1928-29 (from 1-8-1928 to 31-7-1929):—

INCOME.

	Rs.		
From rents of Properties	3,56,347	0	5
From Dividends on Shares	1,33,389	0	0
From Interest on Government Paper	85,413	13	5
From Interest on Port Trust Bonds	41,682	0	0
From Interest on French Securities	1,065	11	0
From Refund of Income Tax on Dividends	10,846	12	0
From Sundry Agricultural Income	581	0	0
Total	6,29,325	4	10

EXPENDITURE.

A/C.	Rs.		
1. Marriage of Poor Maids	6,995	0	0
2. Navjote of Parsi Boys & Girls	3,970	0	0
3. Maintenance & Education of Orphans	15,096	10	8
4. Hospitals	47,100	0	0
5. Relief of Poor & Distressed	82,976	14	9
6. Natural Calamities	19,216	0	0
7. Care & Protection of Animals	100	0	0
8. Education	79,063	13	7
9. Ambolee Development	116,303	13	0
10. Miscellaneous & Unspecified Charities	44,278	12	6
Total	4,15,101	1	3.

IMPERIAL BANK RATE UNCHANGED.

BOMBAY, March 20.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at seven per cent.—A. P.

The B. E. S. T. D. O. Association.

—:o:—

Members of the Association were present in large numbers at the new Colaba Club House on Monday evening, when Mr. A. S. Trollip, Deputy Manager of the B. E. S. T. Company, Limited, opened the Association.

Mr. V. R. Annaswamirao (Secretary) proposing Mr. Trollip to chair, outlined the means by which the Association had come into existence, its aims and objects, and requested Mr. Trollip to open the Association. The establishment of this Association was welcomed by Mr. Lazarus, who in his fine short speech, commended the efforts of the members and asked them to relay on themselves, for he said: "Self-help is the best help."

An interesting paper on "The advantages of Association" was then read by Mr. Augustine.

A PLEA FOR EARNEST EFFORT.

Mr. Trollip opening the Association said he found in the Association an organisation intended to promote the intellectual and moral welfare of its members, but he added that in moments of enthusiasm and extraordinary goodwill between each other, he had noticed associations springing up like mushrooms to share no better fate than that of the classic butterfly. He therefore emphasized the paramount necessity of one and all of them striving together to continue the life of the association.

Concluding the speaker said:—"True success is attained by earnest effort. Neither in the literary field nor in the realms of science have we heard of any astounding personality who rose to prominence because luck assisted him. There is no element of chance in the Engineering world. Every thing depends on our application and because of this principle, the accepted theories of to-day are denominated as condemned to-morrow. Therefore, in right earnest, I would advise you to formulate a scheme towards its attainment. In this endeavour, I shall only be pleased to assist you to whatever extent I can."

BHIWANI WORKER ARRESTED.

—:o:—

His Message Of Making National Work Successful.

(From A Correspondent.)

BHIWANI, March 19.

The Deputy Superintendent of Police arrested Seth Krishnalal Ambalal Desai, a great worker of Bhiwani this noon. He was sent to Hissar by motor.

He gave the following message: "If you respect my arrest, prepare for non-violent Satyagraha, the only key to success. I take pride that I am to-day going to jail for the cause of my beloved country. I hope Bhiwani people will do their best. I shall admire the public sympathy only when everyone will step forward and make national work successful by non-violence and patience.

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.

Churchgate Street, ... BOMBAY

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits about } Rs. 65,00,00,000
Total Assets about ... ,, 6,66,10,00,000

Head Office 55, Wall Street, New York.
Branches in all parts of the World.

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This Bank invites current account of DOCTORS, LAWYERS, SOLICITORS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS and INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS WHICH MAINTAIN BALANCES OF Rs. 10,000/- TO Rs. 100,000/- FOR THE PERIOD OF THE FIRST HALF YEAR WILL EARN 3 p. c. INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES

Rates for Short or long deposits can be had on application.
Loans and overdraft granted on approved securities.

Carbolic Soap

36 %

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96, Bhaji Pala Lane, : : : : BOMBAY 3.

Glad Tidings to Hopeless Persons

The world-famous Hakim **Haji Nawab Ali Khan** who is well-known not in Asia only but throughout Europe and America, has under 50 years of continuous practice as Physician and cured lakhs of hopeless and most dangerous cases by the grace of God Almighty. Now he has opened his Dispensary and started practice in Bombay, Sandhurst Road especially for the benefit of the public.

Chronic and incurable diseases are challenged to be treated without operation. Consumption, cough, phthisis, piles, stomachache, eye and venereal diseases are a speciality.

I cure all FEMALE complaints by MEDICINES only and also eradicate all their complicated diseases WITHOUT OPERATION.

[SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT for PARDAH LADIES.

One trial will prove the whole statement.

Poor are treated free.

I have received a good many MEDALS & CERTIFICATES from Late Sultan of Turkey and also from the British, American, French, Italian and Grecian Governments wherein I have spent as much as 25 years. These are at any time open for Public Inspection.

A large stock of Patent Medicines is kept ready for sale at my Pharmacy, which can be obtained by V.P.P.

Consulting Hours—Morning 7 to 12 A.M. Evening 4 to 9 P.M.

HAKIM HAJI NAWAB ALI KHAN,
Cutch Castle, Sandhurst Bridge,
Near Royal Opera House, BOMBAY No. 4.

YOGA YOTI SHAKHA OF SWAMI PURUSANANDAJI HAS BEEN CONVERTED INTO

"YOGA YOTI OUSHADHALAYA LTD."

Pure Chyaban Prash Rs. 4/-; Real Makaradhwaj Rs. 4/- per tola; The only reliable and leading manufacturer of pure Aurvedic medicines,—test this by a single trial. Swamiji is unique in curing obstinate skin diseases, Leprosy, Leucoderma, Phthisis, Asthma and such other serious diseases. Mr. B. Bagby, Editor, The Garry and Sun, Indiana, America, Sir Hari Sanker Paul and others highly speaks of Swamiji's medicines. Write for price list and prospectus. Reliable agents to sell shares are wanted. Address: SWAMI PURUSANANDA SARASWATI, Swamibag Road, Dacca, Bengal.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

S.S. "Ranpura" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Dil Pazir Fete in aid of Blind Women, P. V. M. Gymkhana.

Aga Khan Hockey, Cathedral High School vs. Bombay Port Trust, 4-15 p.m. Customs vs. Mahar Young Men, 5-30 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS:—The B. I. s.s. "Domala" which left London on the 8th instant arrived at Port Said in the morning and left there at noon on the 20th idem.

—:o:—

DOMESTIC OCCURRANCE.

—:o:—

KAPOLE DEATH.

Sheth Dharamdas Bhagwandas Vhora, aged 42, died yesterday at 6 a.m. Uthumna ceremony will be held to-day at 4 p. m. (B. T.) at Tratt Building, Hughes Road.

POSTAL NOTICES:—Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday, the 23rd instant.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per S.S. "Shinnoh Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. on Sunday the 23rd instant.

COMMERCE GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.—A Social meeting will be held to-day (Saturday) from 4 p.m. onwards, when Dr. V. J. Shivdasani B.Com., D.Litt., (C. Montpellier) Dip. Ed. (Leeds) will meet the members from 4 p.m. onwards. Tea and refreshment at 5 p.m.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ ANNIVERSARY.—In connection with the 63rd anniversary of the local Prarthana Samaj there will be a Divine Service in Gujarati at 8-30 a.m. which will be conducted by Hari Prasad. A children's gathering will be held at 3-30 p.m. under the presidency of Mr. T. R. Ranadive and at 5-30 p.m. Prof. Joag will conduct Divine Service.

DIL PAZIR FETE.

—:o:—

The programme for to-day (Saturday) is as under:—

Dancing in the evening.

Comic Gujarati Play 6-30 to 8 p.m. in pavilion.

Cinema, 9-30 to 11 p.m. in pavilion.

Grand Fancy Dress Ball, 9-30 p.m.

"SIR F. SYKES SHIELD" FOR UNIVERSITY FOOTBALL.

—:o:—

Mr. Ramchandra Madhavram Bhat, has donated to the University a Challenge Shield for Football in the name of His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes, the Chancellor of the University, to be competed for by the Colleges affiliated to the University of Bombay, at the Annual University Football Tournament.

PARSEE CHILDREN'S GATHERING:—Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal a public Parsee children's gathering will be held at the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Public Hall, Fort, to-day (Saturday) between 5 and 7 p.m. (S.T.), when nearly 100 Parsee children will take part in several games and plays. Prizes and sweets will be distributed among the winners. The first four rows are reserved for those who will take part in the games.

ALL-BOMBAY BADMINTON TOURNAMENT 1930:—The finals of the above Tournament will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 7-15 a.m. Dr. J. Alban D'Souza will distribute the prizes.

Gentlemen Singles: J. A. Ali vs E. J. Carvalho.

Gentlemen Doubles: Dr. S. M. Captain and Dr. F. B. Khambatta or A. K. Karekatte and G. K. Karekate vs. F. E. Vakil and D. A. Sethna.

Mixed Doubles Miss Romer and D. Mehta vs. Miss Talyarkhan and K. Katrak.

THACKERSEY PRINCE OF WALES FELLOWSHIP LECTURES

—:o:—

Dr. V. L. Suryavanshi, M. S., the Hansraj Pragji Thackersey Prince of Wales Fellow, will deliver Lecture III of his course of Lectures on "Modern Advances in Thoracic Surgery with special reference to Surgery of Pulmonary Tuberculosis" in connection with the Fellowship, at the Hygiene Theatre, Grant Medical College, under the chairmanship of Dr. S. R. Joglekar, to-daay (Saturday) at 2-30 p. m. The Lecture is open to the public.

"BUDDHA SOCIETY: The Fortnightly class of the Society will be conducted by Prof. N. K. Bhagwat on Sunday the 23rd instant at 9.15 a. m. (S. T.) at Blavatsky Lodge, near French Bridge. The Subject for the class will be, "Is Buddhism Theistic?"

PRIVATE MOTOR CAR BUS AND LORRY DRIVERS' UNION: A general meeting of the Private car, Bus and Lorry drivers of Bombay will be held on Sunday, the 23rd March 1930, at 9 p. m. (S. T.) at People's Jinnah Hall, Girgaum Back Road, under the presidentshhip of Mr. Ginwalla.

NATIONAL "MILITIA."

—:o:—

Standing Orders.

Saturday 7-30 a. m. General rally of Volunteers at the Congress House. 100 meetings to be held in C. Ward.

6 p. m. General rally of Volunteers at the Congress House. The Volunteers will march to Mazagon to deliver the Congress Message.

All the Volunteers should sign their respective forms at the National 'Militia" Office, Congress House.

BOMBAY'S "IRONSIDES."

—:o:—

(Through the War Council, Bombay. Provincial Congress Committee.)

The following is a further list of Bombay's "Ironsides" in the Non-violent Army of Indian Independence:—

121. Janab Syed Ataulla.
122. Sjt. Umedbhai Jhanubhai Patel.
123 Sjt. Chimanlal Nagindas Shah.
124 Sjt. Shanker Krishnaji Pupala.
125 Sjt. Laxmishanker Pranjivan Shastri.
126 Sjt. Nirbhayaram Narsidas Popat.
127 Sjt. Babubhai Nagindas Zaveri.
128 Sjt. Kantilal Manilal Desai
129 Sjt. Shah Kanji Bhagwandas Mehta.
130 Sjt. Parmanand T. Pandya.
131 Sjt. Shyamlal Maniram Sharma.
132 Sjt. Nandkishore Chaturvedi Arya.
133 Sjt. Maganlal Hirji
134 Sjt. Bhatt Kantilal Ambalal
135 Sjt. Shankerlal N. Arya.
136 Sjt. Sha Gamanlal Kahandas
137 Sjt. Thakkar Laxmidas Dayabhai.
138 Sjt. Manilal G. Seth.
139 Sjt. Dalpatbhai Bhukhandas
140 Sjt. S. M. Chokse.

CONGRESS PROPAGANDA

IN BOMBAY.

Street Corner Lectures.

The street-corner lectures conducted by the National "Militia" are now a regular daily feature in the Congress activitie of Bombay. The enthusiastic "Militia" men march through every ward in the City holding meetings at all important street corners. The speeches are brief but are replete with telling figures demonstrating the extent to which India has been economically ruined as a result of the alien domination. At these lectures which have become very popular the people are exhorted to play their part in the great struggle for National Independence.

On Friday the "Militia" paraded the Mill area. Poibavdi and Dadar. About 60 meetings were held and the working class evinced great enthusiasm in the propaganda. To-day (Saturday) the "Militia" will parade Mazagon area and Bhuleshwar.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

—:o:—

7-0 a.m.—Cotton Prices: Liverpool and New York Closing Rates.

11-30 a.m.—European Gramophone Records.

12-0 noon.—Indian Gramophone Records.

12-30 p.m.—Bombay Cotton Market: Opening Rates.

Children's Hour: 7-0 p.m.—(European and Indian), Uncle Milke's Post Box, Brthday Wishes Music.

7-30 p.m.—Poet Lalitji and Odhavji Jani. Will entertain the Children with music and stories.

8-0 p.m.—Cotton Prices: Liverpool Opening Rate, Bombay Market Closing Rates. Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat and Other Market Prices. Stock Exchange Prices.

9-0 p.m.—Weather Report and News Bulletin. Cotton Prices: New York Opening Rate, Liverpool Closing (or latest available) Rate and Bombay Current Rates.

9-30 p.m.—Chimanlal Kastoorchand, Vocal Music.

9-55 p.m.—G. Dewasker, Vocal Music.

10-35 p.m.—K. R. Mulay. Sitar Solo.

"RIO RITA."

—:o:—

Third Week Commences At Excelsior.

Owing to great public demand, Madan Theatres Ltd., have decided to extend the engagement of "Rio Rita," the million dollar all-talking, all musical film which had an unprecedented success at the Excelsior Theatre for the past two weeks. The extension is only for a few days. In addition to the usual shows at 6-15 and 9-45 p.m. there will be an extra matinee at 3 p.m. on Saturday and Sunday.

LECTURE ON QURAN: Moulvi Mohiuddin Ahmad Kasuri will deliver a public lecture on Quran to-day (Saturday) in Al-Ikhwan Hall at 8 p. m. (S. T.) Bellasis Road, next to the Imperial Bank of India Byculla Branch (Memni Building). After the Quran lecture there will be a political Class. All are cordially invited attend.

A WORD TO CHRISTIANS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of The "Chronicle"

Sir,—I find that many patriotic Christian youths are willing to take active part in the present struggle but as they have no political organisation of their own many have adopted the policy of neutrality. The Congress and the Youth Leagues, therefore, must form a committee for doing propaganda work amongst the Christians. Whether such a committee is appointed or not the duty of the patriotic Christian is to go to the Congress Committee's office in his ward and get himself enrolled as a volunteer.

When Hindus, Mahomedans and Parsis are veing with each other for becoming Congress Volunteers there is no reason why the Christians should lag behind. As the battle is to be fought with the weapons of Non-violence, Truth and Righteousness the Christians ought to be the first in the field. Mahatmaji is translating the Bible into action and as such the duty of the Christians is to render every assistance to the Mahatma in his crusade against the evil and not merely to remain passive spectators of the movement. The triumph of the Mahatma would be the triumph of the principles for which Christ was crucified. Christians must therefore, gird up their loins and plunge into the present struggle for establishing the Kingdom of Righteousness in the world.

I am organising a public meeting of Roman Catholics in Bandra explaining to them the implications of the present struggle when I hope they will muster in large numbers and show their sympathy towards the movement of Gandhiji. I shall be obliged if those Christian friends willing to help me in the matter will kindly see me at the following address between 8 a. m. and 1 p. m.

—Yours etc.,

R. D. BALIWALA.

Cheap Rate Stores,
opp. Fish Market, Bandra
Bandra March 20.

A TRIBUTE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It is a happy sign of the times that The Bombay Bar has come into its own by its open and spontaneous support of the movement of Mahatma Gandhi.

Mr. Desai who presided at the lawyers' meeting gave us his seasoned appreciation of Mahatma Gandhi's greatness and showed consummate ability in the art of appreciating a situation to which he was till lately either indifferent or to which he loyally refused to pay heed on account of his famous association with Sir Chimanlal as a Prince amongst contemporary. Mr. Desai has every opportunity and means to pursue his own course. I wish he does so and helps the national cause with most satisfactory results.—Yours etc.

M. J. AVASHIA.

"BROADWAY MELODY."

—:o:—

Capitol Starts New Career As Talkie-House.

After a two years' successful career as a popular theatre for silent films, the Capitol Cinema entered upon a new career as a "Talkie-houe" on Friday, and the change was inaugurated by the screening of "The Broadway Melody", Metro Goldwyn's 100 p. c. talking and singing film, which drew large audiences at the three shows yesterday. The picture selected may be taken as a sample of the excellent fare that the cinema-lovers may confidently expect from the Capitol, which under the enterprising management of Messrs. Sidhwa and Kuka, has kept up a high standard of quality in entertainment and comfort for its patrons. The successful beginning yesterday of its new talkie career augurs well for the future prospects of the Capitol.

"BROADWAY MELODY."

Which ranks as one of the best talkies has proved a tremendous "draw" wherever it has been shown, in Europe or America. It is a thrilling story of the loves and passions, romance and tragedy, the joy and sarrow that are hidden from the outside world behind the drazzling glamour of stage life a Broadway—"The great high way" of New York. It is a magnificent production enriched by spectacular scenes, songs, music and a variety of beautiful dances. Among the popular song hits featured in the film are "Broadway Melody", "The Love Boat" and "You were meant for me". A special attraction is the coloured scene of "the Wedding of a Painted Doll" which is accompanied by a beautiful piece of music which is known all the world over. Bessie Love and Anita Page, the famous screen beauties, and Charles King play the principal roles. Altogether, the picture affords a pleasant evening's enjoyment. It will be continued throughout this week.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES: Swami Vishwananda of Shri Ramkrishna Mission, Khar, will deliver a lecture on Bhakti Yoga the Poddar School, Santacruz, on Sunday at 9 a. m. (S. T.)

ECONOMIC BLOCKADE OF BRITAIN.

—:o:—

Youth League Swadeshi Bazaar.

With the approach of the National Week early next month the youths of Bombay are also getting busy with their arrangements to celebrate it in a fitting manner. The economic exploitation of the country and the ruination of her industries have been so effectively brought to the forefront in recent years the spirit of "Swadeshi" has literally got into the nerves of every Indian. This wholesome spirit it is that would contribute most for the industrial revival of India; and this revival requires popularisation of "Swadeshi" goods among the populace by systematic scientific propaganda. The organisation of Swadeshi Bazaars or exhibitions from time to time, provides an important avenue of organised and scientific advertisement and at once catch the imagination of the public. The news that the Bombay Presidency Youth League is organising such a Bazaar during the National Week (April 6th to 13th), therefore, would be warmly welcomed by the public.

It will be remembered in this connection that the Bombay Youth League organised Swadeshi Bazaar on two previous occasions and so popular they proved to be that the period of their duration had to be repeatedly extended to meet the general demand. The date of the opening of the present Bazaar has fixed to 5th April and will run on, as at present arranged, till the 13th. Competent persons are in charge of making the Bazaars as attractive and entertaining as possible and propaganda schemes are already engaging due attention. There is no doubt that the Bazaar will prove a greater success than the wo previous ones particularly in iew of the changing situation oth in the political and economic spheres in the country. Intending exhibitors will do well to ook their stalls in good time to avoid disappointment. Only genuine Swadeshi goods will be allowed to be exhibited in the Bazaar. Applications for Stalls, inquiries etc. should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Youth League Swadeshi Bazaar Committee at the Youth League Offices, Hughes Road, Bombay.

A MAULANA STABBED.

—:o:—

Midday Crime In City.

One Moulana Bux, was stabbed on Friday afternoon by one Mahomed Khalil Hamid Rehman, Moulana Bux was seriously injured and removed to J. J. Hospital where his dying declaration was taken.

It appears that the residence of Mahomed Khalil was raided by the police on Thursday night for alleged gambling. Mahomed Khalil seemed to be under the impression that it was Moulana Bux who gave the information to the police. Since Friday morning Mahomed Khalil, it is alleged, had been abusing Moulana Bux. It is also alleged that at about 12-30 p.m. Mahomed Khalil went in search of Moulana Bux with an open knife in his hand, and that Moulana Bux hid himself. At about 2-30 p.m. Moulana Bux was going in the direction of the Nagpada Police Station and when he was in the 1st Kamatipura Lane, Mahomed Khalil was alleged to have stabbed him. A crowd collected. As the condition of Moulana Bux seemed to be precarious his dying declaration was taken at the J. J. Hospital. The police have arrested Mahomed Khalil. Deputy Inspector Deshpande is making inquiries into the matter.

INDIAN SITUATION AND LABOUR GOVT.

Back Bencher's Views.

LONDON, March 20.

"Is there really considerable misgivings in the ranks of Civil Servants in England at the Labour Government's Indian policy?" is the question which has come into prominenre with the publication by the "Daily Express," an organ of the opposition group, of a signed article entitled "My Party's Blunders" by W. J. Brown, M.P., for Wolverhampton who represents Civil Servants.

To those who have studied Lord Hewart's severe indictment of Permanent Civil Servants, the importance attached to the opinion of Permanent Civil Servants would be easily intelligible. Enumerating what is regarded as Labour Government's blunders, Mr. Brown dwells on the Indian situation and strongly criticises Labour's Indian policy and says there is possibility that the coming year would see British troops in India acting under instructions from the Labour Government, repressing violently the very Nationalist aspirations for the fulfilment of which the Labour movement is committed. Mr. Brown has been regarded in Beam Service.

Party circles as a very promising Labour Back Bencher. Explanation is not, so far, available as to how it is that a Labour Member chose a Conservative organ for criticism of his Party.—Free Press

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CAN'T FREE POLITICAL PRISONERS.

—:o:—

FREEMAN'S NEED SLOGAN.

Dominion Status For India.

LONDON, March 21.

Speaking at a meeting under the auspices of the London Council for Prevention of War, Mr. Peter Freeman who referred to formation of Parliamentary Committee pledged to secure Dominion Status for India declared that Britain's duty was to enable Indians to draw up Dominion Status constitution for themselves in their own way at the earliest moment He declared that if India willingly agreed to remain in the Empire, as a free and equal partner, it would be the greatest achievement of modern history, providing in instance of a country gaining her own freedom, without recourse to sword.

Questioned on subject of release of political prisoners, Mr. Freeman sympathised but considered the release inadvisable at present as it might bring about a state of affairs which it would be impossible to control Reuter.

CHAWLA TO GET £500 ?

—:o:—

Finance Member's Move.

NEW DELHI, March 21.

Owing to a technical difficulty which operates against the Aga Khan prize being awarded to Mr. Chawla, the Indian airman, Sir George Schuster is summoning an emergency meeting of the Standing Finance Committee of the Legislative Assembly to decide the question of awarding a special prize of £500 to Mr. Chawla.—A. P.

PRICE OF COAL.

—:o:—

Conservative Amendment Lost

LONDON, March 20.

The House of Commons, as a result of Liberal absention, rejected by 274 votes to 229, the Conservative amendment proposing to remove power to fix the minimum price for each class of coal.—Reuter.

COMMITTEE STAGE COMPLETED.

LONDON, Mach 21.

The Committee stage of Coal Bill in the House of Commons has been completed.—Reuter.

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G. I. P. MEN DETERMINED.

—:o:—

Situation Still Serious.

Mr. V. B. Purandare, Hon. Gen. Secretary, G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union has issued the following statement:—

Telegrams have been sent to the Viceroy, the Prime Minister, and Mr. Mady Jones, M. P. and the Secretary of State for India, as under:

"Eighty thousand G. I. P. strikers offered resume duty fourteenth March pursuance Railway Board Assurance reinstatement all strikers. Grave breach of trust part Railway Authorities: strikers betrayed deceived. 95 per cent strikers on line refused duty; asked vacate quarters before entering names waiting list. Temporary hands treated permanent against Railway Board Communique. Lock out thousands of strikers created very serious situation. Public peace danger pray intervene. Reinstate immediately all strikers."

VIGOROUS STRIKE.

Reports received during the day show a very remarkable progress of the Strike. Satyagraha has been started at Sholapur, Jhansi, Muttra, Manmad, Bhusawal, Bombay, Kalyan and at several other places. Case against Com; Sardesai, who successfully conducted the strike at Manmad was withdrawn by the prosecution."

Nandgaon report shows that the solidarity among the workers is well maintained and the refusal of all the strikers has again doubled the forces of the strikers. Poona, Ghorpadi now is in keeping with the decision of the Bombay Central Strike Committee. Over 80 per cent of the strikers being refused duty, all are holding on.

Road side station news is always censored. Almost all the wire messages are delayed, and withheld as objectionable.

Brisk picketing is being maintained on the whole Bombay-Kalyan section. There was a huge procession of workers, started from Parel to Bori-Bunder, in the evening in observance of the Meerut Day. Relief is being distributed at important Centres. Collection of Strike Fund, in City is being done, with little progress. Com. Ruiker, who has slightly recovered from the accident, attended the Parel and Kurla meetings.

ENGINES RETURNED FOR REPAIRS.

Every day several engines and bogies are returned to the Workshops for repairs. The Workshops being idle are locked out. Case against Messrs. Purandare and others is postponed to 3rd April 1930, when the High Court, Bombay will be moved for transfer. So far the situation on the line shows that the solidarity among the workers of holding on is doubly assured by the refusal of 95 per cent of the strikers.

BITTERNESS AND DISCONTENT.

The Secretary G. I. P. Rly. Staff Union writes that Mr. S. C. Joshi has wired on 20th to Sir George Rainy and Mr. Hayman as under:

"Delhi settlement broken in spirit. Thousands offered rejoin before fifteenth. But refused reinstatement. Harassing evictions insisted. Intense bitterness and grave discontent jeopardising future smooth and harmonious of the line. Railway Member's promise will prove barren and hollow unless Agent's attitude is revised, immediate reinstatement workers ordered and all victimisation stopped. If necessary personal interview prepared. Waiting reply wire."

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THE BULLOCK AND THE COMMONWEALTH

by

An Overseas Visitor.

The popularity of the country bus is increasing. As road construction proceeds, and bridges are built to enable permanent services to continue through the rains, the Indian villager is not slow to take advantage of such motor transport as local enterprise can offer him. None the less, in the Indian countryside, the bullock reigns unquestioned, as he has reigned since bullocks grew and men tamed them. For every bus, even on the main roads, the traveller meets a hundred carts. The bus, moreover, is run exclusively for passengers. Years must elapse before agricultural produce goes to market in lorries. And even then, there will remain huge tracts of populated country inaccessible to motor transport, where the carts creak and the bullock bears his yoke for ever.

The economy of cartage, like all economies is scientific. Ryot and Zemindar alike divide the fruits of their cultivation into such as they need for their own consumption, and such as will provide, by the medium of money or exchange, for the acquisition of other necessaries. Cartage is arranged, in the ryot's case at a fixed scale of rates, which varies with the distance and the state of the roads. The produce of the land reaches the local market or distributing centre. But the carts cannot come back empty. To do so would be uneconomic. The imported necessities, for which the villager and the landowner are waiting, must justify the return journey. This principle applies equally to those districts, such as Cochin and Travancore or the delta area round Calcutta, where water, not roads, is the usual means of communication.

The homeward bound bullock-cart or boat generally bears salt, cloth, and piles of tall square tins. These tins contain kerosene. For of all the commodities which his superfluous produce must bring the villager, this is the most important. The cottage must be lit; the evening meal cooked; and, if he is fortunate, the small engine at the village well must be fed.

Wherever there is a market which receives the ryot's produce, the carter thanks to the Burmah-Shell organization, can always be certain of finding kerosene with which to load his cart for the return journey. If the market is one of any importance, stocks will be found in the company's depot or hired godown; while in all the smaller places, the company's sub-agents pick upon reliable dealers, who will undertake to maintain stocks of a commodity for which the demand never ceases. The certainty of a return load is a boon to the carter, enabling him to maintain his transport rates at a reasonable level over long periods and to increase the frequency of his journeys. Thus the villager benefits both directly and indirectly from the dependability of India's kerosene organisation—*Burmah-Shell Bulletin No. 7*

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
SATURDAY MARCH 22, 1930.

LAWYERS' VERDICT.

—:o:—

The meeting of Bombay lawyers held on Thursday under the presidency of Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai to condemn the arrest and conviction of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was in many respects a unique one in the history of the Bombay legal profession. It was perhaps the first occasion when the Bombay lawyers in a body left their private briefs and took up one for the people against the Government before the bar of public opinion. That is a welcome sign and may there be many such. It is indeed the foremost duty of those who are specially interested in the interpretation and administration of justice to prevent justice being prostituted. As the president himself observed, it is the glory of the legal profession—he also called it "the only redeeming feature of their otherwise sordid profession" to uphold the freedom of humanity, especially the right of free speech. This happy conception of the lawyers' duty was the dominant note at the meeting, as it did not take them long to tear to shreds the opponents' case.

When the most powerful Government in the world, said Mr. K. M. Munshi, was engaged in a ruthless war against the Indian nation, it was time the lawyers should at least say that the words "law and order" should not be used in connection with such war. Will the lawyers be content with only saying that? Mr. Munshi wondered what would be left of liberty if the voluntary and peaceful acceptance of the consequences of disobeying the law was regarded as common resistance to law and order. In fact, Mr. Munshi and several other speakers made the defense of civil disobedience a major issue at the meeting. And from this point of view the president's appreciative reference to Sardar Vallabhbhai as a village Hampdon and to Gandhiji as a Cromwell, "guiltless of his country's blood" was felicitous enough, though Gandhiji and the Sardar are breaking all past records. Mr. K. F. Nariman, naturally put the major issue most clearly and added: "In all civilised countries the legal profession has been the vanguard in the struglle for freedom. If you are satisfied that the law has not the sanction of justice or equity, then it is your duty to break the law."

As regards the merits of the specific case of Mr. Vallabhbhai's arrest, the meeting established beyond doubt that both the arrest and conviction were utterly indefensible from any point of view. In the first place there was no occasion for any restriction of a citizen's right of speech. There was no chance of any disorder in the village concerned. As a matter of fact, despite the Magistrate's perverse order a meeting was held and everything went on peacefully. Only, Mr. Vallabhbhai was convicted for a speech, or rather for intending to make a speech, which he actually did not make. On the other hand, despite the continuance of the Magistrate's order Mahatma Gandhi did make a speech and again everything went on peacefully. His speech is thus a proof at once of the futility and the frivolousness of the order. We would, however, cengratulate Government on their good sense in ignoring the existence of the order. Again, the Section under which Mr. Vallabhbhai was served with a notice was grossly absurd. Mr. Munshi characterised the construction put upon the Section as "outrageous." The irregularities in the procedure followed thereafter we have already commented upon before; and the Home Member's replies to the latest questions on the subject are a poor attempt to explain those irregularities. The fact is, as Mr. Chagla pointed out at the meeting, the arrest was not in vindication of law and order but for a political purpose. How far Government's own purpose has been really served may be gauged from, among other things, the trend of feeling among the lawyers of Bombay.

COMMERCIALISED VICE.

—:o:—

The official Bill to amend the Bombay Prostitution Act, which the Bombay Legislative Council has referred to a Select Committee, is a welcome measure, though much belated. It is a modest and a thoroughly practicable proposition and the criticism levelled against it by some Councillors was based on a misconception of its scope. The Bill does not penalise all kinds of prostitution—that requires a great deal more than legislation—but it rightly penalises what is called "commercialised vice," which not only supplies a depraved demand but also creates such a demand and degrades the whole moral tone of the city. The present Act is a feeble measure and penalises only brothel-keeping by men. The new Bill punishes brothel-keeping, that is, traffic in women, both by men and women. It also deals more severely with solicitation and even punishes those landlords who, lured by high rents, knowingly permit their premises to be used as brothels. Mr. Hotson, who moved the Bill, and Miss Dickinson, who spoke on it as an expert, as well she might, made out an unanswerable case for the Bill and fully deserved the applause that greeted their speeches. It is to be hoped that in the Select Committee the scope of the Bill would rather be extended than narrowed down.

It is fallacious to argue, as some did in the Council, that because prostitution cannot be wholly eradicated it should be allowed to spread unhindered. Rather, every practicable attempt should be made that would directly or indirectly discourage prostitution. It is not possible to discuss here all or many of the measures that can indirectly minimise the evils of prostitution. But a word must be said about restricting and finally abolishing the drink evil, which not only aggravates the evil of prostitution but is also responsible for the growth of crime in general. Some hard things were said in the Council, and rightly said, against those landlords and other vested interests who for the sake of money become party directly and indirectly to brothel-keeping. But what shall we say of indefinitely tolerating the drink evil for the sake of public revenue? Drink, prostitution and gambling in all its forms are kindred evils, and all the three need to be dealt with drastically.

BELATED MOVE.

—:o:—

The formation of a Parliamentary Committee at a meeting of some members of the House of Commons on Thursday for securing Dominion Status for India is a belated move. Mr. Peter Freeman emphasized in a Press interview that the committee desired to assist the MacDonald Government in every possible way and "bring India to Dominion Status very soon." Commander Kenworthy stated that the Committee was not intended "as a cave against Government." The well intentioned legislators who form the Committee forget that India has by now seen clearly through this game of bringing her to "equal partnership" with the Dominions in such a manner and at such a time as will suit Britain. The committee cannot be expected to do much as Commander Kenworthy has already given ample assurance of its willingness to be brought to heel by the MacDonald Government if it means to do active work in a direction unpalatable to them. But it will do well to bear in mind, if it expects Indians to take interest in its activities, that the door of reconciliation between Britain and India can be opened only by direct negotiation with Gandhiji. Gandhiji is the acknowledged spokesmen of the Indian National Congress and that body remains, 'pace' persistent misrepresentation in the British and Anglo-Indian and the Indian Moderate Press, the most truly representative political organisation in India.

SIGNIFICANT DEPARTURE.

—:o:—

M. Briand, the French Foreign Minister, who has been spending his precious time in London watching as a member of the French Delegation to the Naval Conference that body doing its arduous work is tired of the job. "What is the good of watching the weather from the window of a London Hotel," he declares and he is off to his beloved Paris. But we should have imagined that M. Briand kept one eye on the Conference and another on the British weather, famous for its varying moods. He must have found the Conference deliberations as fitful and capricious as the British weather and a sojourn in Paris will rejuvenate him and he will return with a new scheme of reconciling the French view of naval 'parity' with the Italian one. M. Briand is always resourceful

RUSSIA AND RELIGION.

—:o:—

IMPERIALIST TACTICS TO VILIFY THE SOVIET.

(BY DR. C. L. D'AVOINE.)

The article on "Russia and Religion, Exploiting the Primary Passions," by Mr. H. N. Bailsford, which was reproduced in the "Chronicle" of the 18th instant from the "New Leader," throws some light on the events reported to be happening in Russia at present. It is clear from Mr. Brailsford's article that interested persons are exploiting the primary passions of susceptible people in order to raise as much prejudice as possible against the Soviet Government. Mr. Brailsford has the advantage of knowing that country well, as he has travelled extensively therein, and has seen things for himself. He has kept himself in touch with the so-called religious persecution which is attracting attention at present. After reading Mr. Brailsford's article one comes naturally to the conclusion that things in Russia are not so bad as are painted. There can, however, be no doubt that a certain amount of pressure is put upon sincere believers who had better been left alone. Religious persecution, on the other hand, has always been a feature of social life in Russia. It was frequent under the Tsar against the Jews, and strange to say those programs never interested the Christians of Western Europe.

INEVITABLE REACTION.

It is difficult to say why there is such bitterness against religion in Russia. Is it due to the inevitable reaction which naturally follows when people, who have been shamelessly exploited by an unscrupulous Church, discover that a good deal of their misfortune, ignorance, and backwardness have been caused by the Ministers of their religion? Such a feeling of indignation has also been known to have happened in Western Europe. The populace rose against the clergy in France during the Revolution and even now the general feeling against the Church in France is not of the best, because the intelligent French population has long recognized that religion is not a power for good in their country.

FRANCE'S EXPERIENCE.

No country in the world is more advanced than France, and in no country is the anti-clerical feeling stronger than there. Pious readers, who get their information from religious papers, are of course, solemnly informed, from time to time, that a religious revival has set in France, and that people are returning to religion in increasing numbers. Even the death of the aged Monsieur Emile Loubet, recently, has furnished the Catholic Press with the usual tale of death-bed conversion, and Catholics read with thrilling emotion how the aged politician of Montelimar repented on his death-bed for having signed the law of the Separation of Church and State in France. It is hardly necessary to say that all this is pure propaganda and inventions. The Catholic Church has lost, for ever, its hold on France, though one does occasionally hear that some aged Frenchmen, like General Foch, Colonel Keller, and others, have died true Catholics.

BROAD-MINDED ANTI-CLERICALS.

Any one who would like to know the intrigues which still keep Catholicism alive in France, the political motives that often give it some support, the intellectual condition of the clergy of France and the kind of teaching imparted in its Seminaries and Catholic Universities, had better read the "Life of a Priest" by A. Houtin who was himself a priest of considerable in-

(Continued on Page 11.)

THE TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND GIRLS.

WHITE AND BROWN "SLAVES".

(BY J. D. J.)

A measure has been introduced in the Bombay Council, to deal with brothels in the City, and to arrest if possible, the traffic in women and little girls of tender age. It has to be admitted that those "people" who organize this traffic in women and children, are human rats who deserve no quarter. They ought to be driven out of all their haunts in every country which calls itself civilized. Indeed, it can be said that, the conduct of any nation in regard to this infamy is in itself a very good test of civilization .In the West, it is true that before the League of Nations was created, there was "international action" of some sort. It began in 1902, and fresh agreements were made in subsequent years, but it is all too true—and sad it is, but true, that many of those countries which ratified the "agreements"—and by no means all civilized Christian countries did ratify them—have acted as though they had done nothing more than express a very pious opinion.

THE GENEVA LEAGUE'S WORK.

In 1924 the League appointed a committee of experts to investigate the traffic and a Report was presented in 1927. It was a most painstaking investigation. Some members of the Committee, in order to arrive at the facts, found it necessary to pretend that they were themselves engaged in the traffic. In this way, they of course earned the confidence of the traffickers, and apparently they learned all that there is to know about this interesting "business." The phrase "White Slaver," or "white slave traffic," was first coined in America. It is commonly used to describe the women and children who are deccyed to ruin.

DIFFICULTIES OF SUPPRESSION.

It has been pointed out that what is required, apart from the passing of "regulations"—as it is now proposed in Bombay—or from the stiffening of regulations already in existence—this is of course, the primary need—is the conscientious exchange of opinions between one country or province and another. For rats are migratory animals, and it is most necessary to be well informed of their movements if any campaign of expulsion or slaughter is to be successful. The difficulties of suppression, are of course, very great, but it is by overcoming them that the Bombay Vigilance Committee and this Bill will have justified their existence. One of the principal difficulties in the West is the variety of moral standards in the different countries. There are many counterparts of the person described by old Chaucer, who, though a." Full vicious man," could tell an admirable moral tale.

CURIOUS COMBINATION.

It has been related of a "Madame", who presided over a house of ill fame that, she protested that her house was "admirably" "conducted", and that the young ladies in her house attended prayers every day—morning and evening. and, three times a day during Lent. It is a remarkable fact, and and a strange phenomenon, that all postitutes are both pious and superstitious. I well remember, many years ago, going with a high police official to a house of ill fame. I was astonished to find in "Madame's" private rooms—the walls covered with religious pictures. On the table there was a vase—a most beautiful thing. I got up to examine it, and was on the point of lifting it up, when "Madame" stopped me.

INTERESTING PSYCHOLOGICAL POINT.

"Dont touch it" said she—"that contains my Holy Water."!! She was in the habit of having her rooms all "sprinkled" and "blessed" once a month. We actually caught a rascal, on another occasion, all dressed up, in "holy orders" reciting his litanies and "blessing the house." (This is a phenomenon, well worth" going into", by our "Anti-superstition and Priest-craft League.") Then there is the strange psychological fact that a girl having been "betrayed" by a man, who becomes her "Souteneur," and who makes a living out of her degradation, may remain loyally attached to him for years. One man whose confidence was obtained by an investigator of the League's Committee said:— "The kid I have got now, is only nineteen, and she never took a cent for it. Most of them are away from home. They don't make much, and if you give them clothes and get them to like you, thy go out and bring you in good "money." Nineteen yeas old, however, is not young for this ghastly trade. Girls of fourteen and sixteen are admitted into "licensed "bouses."

BOGUS MARRIAGES.

It must not be supposed that all girls who sign away their freedom and accept ruin, are the victims of their own recklessness. Numerous instances there are of bogus marriages. By means of a bogus marriage a procurer can carry off a perfectly respectable and circumspect child. Dr. W. Crooke in an article on "Indian Prostitution", in Hasting's Encyclopaedia, has remarked that "at the present day prostitutes are tolerated in India to an extent which can hardly be paralled in any other part of the world." This is not all true, for the League's Committee found a deplorable state of affairs in the South and Central American Republic, Poland, Russia and Roumania. The argument of public health used to be widely accepted, but it seems that it is now steadily being abandoned as medical knowledge and experience grow. The Committee of the League uncompromisingly condemns the system of licensed houses as not merely useless but definitely harmful from the point of view of public health For the procurers—Great Britain,—to judge from this Report is almost a sinking ship; for years the rats have been deserting it. What is wanted now. to end "Brown" Yellow" and "White slavery" in India, is the spirit of Granville Sharp—who fought the law in the interests of Black slaves until he at last compelled it to say that—"as soon as any slave sets its foot upon British territory he becomes free."

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

A Moulana's Support to Gandhiji.

Moulana Azad Sobhani, the well-known Khilafat worker of Cawnpore, who is now touring southern India , has paid scant respect to Maulana Shaukat Ali's unpatriotic appeal to Muslims not to participate in the forthcoming Congress campaign. Addressing a large meeting of Hindus and Muslims at Nagacoil, Maulana Sobhani appealed to all Indians irrespective of class or creed to join the national campaign under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. He deplored the fact that in some quarters the Muslims had not yet come up to the mark but he was confident that they would not lag behind if the Muslim nationalists bestirred themselves. "Their Vedas and their Koran," he said, "were of no avail so long as Hindustan remained in slavery," and therefore all must first join in liberating the country We have not the least doubt that when the struggle is on, neither Hindus nor Muslims will be able to resist Mahatmaji's appeal. The struggle itself will solve the communal problem as nothing else can.

The Adroit Welshman.

For sheer political "cheek" Mr. Lloyd George is hard to beat. He knows better than any other Liberal leader with aspirations to revive the old glories of Liberalism in Britain and to bring it back again to political power, that at present such chances are very very remote. So he makes the utmost capital out of the MacDonald Government's parliamentary difficulties regarding the Coal Bill and would have the country believe that it was in his hands to turn them out of office on the vital issue of settling the quarrel between the miners and their employers because the Labour view of the settlement differs from the view held by the forty odd Liberals in Parliament. He grandiloquently announce that the Liberals will not further participate in amendments in the committee stage of the Coal Bill because the Naval Conference had arrived at a critical stage in its deliberations and in the national interest it would be unwise to turn the Labour Government out. But his opponents can see through the whole game. If he only could, Mr. Lloyd George would hound the Labourites out of office at the first opportunity, Conference or no Conference.

Gandhiji's March Films.

It is a relief to learn that the Revoluntionary Party in India has undertaken to leave the field ree for Mahatma Gandhi for hree years for demonstrating the efficacy of non-violent resisance. As a matter of fact the efficacy of Satyagraha has already been demonstrated in Bardoli, South Africa and at other laces, and one wonders why with uch a weapon ever available some people should think of violent methods. One explanation is the goading effect of Government's putting frivolous restrictions on the exercise by the public of the most elementary rights in the most eaceful manner. Such a restriction was imposed on Sardar Vallabhbhai. And a similar restriction is now imposed on the exhibition of cinema films depicting Mahatmaji's March. These lms, publishing plain facts, were approved by the Board of Film Censors but have been banned by he Bombay Government. And t may be presumed that other provincial Governments would ollow suit. Is it a guilty conscience that makes Government o timid?

A Thought For The Day.

It is not error which opposes the progress of truth; it is indolence, obstinacy, the spirit of routine, everything that favours reaction

TURGOT.

His Excuse.

Old Lady: "You ought to be ashamed of yourself! A big, strong man like you begging for money."

Tramp: "Yes, ma'am, I am ashamed of it. But I once got a year for taking money, without asking."

"WILFUL OBSTRUCTION OF INDIA'S PROGRESS."

Attack On Army Department.

SALT DUTY TO REMAIN AT Re. 1/4.

"Govt. Anxious To Provide Masses With Best Eatable Salt.!"

NEW DELHI, March 20.

The question of the decision of the General Medical Council of Britain in refusing recognition to the Indian medican degrees was raised in the Assembly by short-notice questions by Col. Gidney, Dr. Moonje and others.

TEXT OF G. M. C. RESOLUTION

The text of the resolution of the General Medical Council runs:—

"(1) That in the absence of authoritative information respecting the medical qualifications and standards of the Bombay, Calcutta, Lucknow, Madras and Punjab Universities, the Executive Committee is unable for the time being to recognize the medical degrees of these universities as furnishing details of guarantees of the possession of the requisite knowledge and skill for efficient practice of medicine, surgery and midwifery in this country, and that accordingly conditional recognition hitherto granted to these degrees has now lapsed.

(2) The proposal of the Government of India to appoint a temporary board, contained in the India Office letter of January 11, has been carefully considered, but the Executive Committee is unable to accept the proposals as furnishing a satisfactory method of supplying the Council with authoritative information on medical qualifications and standards in India and with the necessary guarantee of sufficiency.

(3) The Executive Committee has carefully considered the proposal of the Government of India to appoint temporary inspectors for the qualifying examinations of the Rangoon and Patna Universities, but finds it undesirable, for the reasons given in the President's letters of June 12th and December 6th, 1929 to renew the practice of approving the appointment of separate inpectors which it has already found inadequate for the purpose of ascertaining whether a sufficient standard for Indian Medical degrees is actually required and enforced by the Universities."

G. M. C. DECISION.

—:o:—

Short-Notice Questions In Assembly.

A string of supplementary questions were asked in regard to the decision of the British Medical Council by Mr. Jinnah, Dr. Moonje, Col. Gidney, Sir Harisingh Gour, Dewan Chamanlal, Pandit Kunzru and Mr. Lalchand Navalrai. Mr. Navalrai asked Government to consider the question of withholding recognition of British degrees. Sir Frank Noyce promised to consider the question.

Col. Gidney requested Government to lay on the table minutes of the proceedings of the Conference between the representatives of Central and Provincial Governments on the question.

Sir Frank Noyce promised to do so.

Dewan Chamanlal wanted to know whether Government had lodged a protest against the decision of the British Medical Council.

Sir Frank Noyce informed the House that Government had only seen the telegraphic summary of the decision, and wanted fuller information before lodging a protest on such a delicate subject.

SIR F. NOYCE HECKLED.

Dewan Chamanlal asked Government why it had not made up its mind earlier when the question was before it for several months.

Sir Harisingh Gour wanted to know what action Government took when the Medical Council had told them that unless Col. Needham was appointed Commissioner for Medical Services, they would withdraw recognition.

Sir Frank Noyce informed both the members that full information would be foud in the papers laid on the table.

Mr. Jinnah: Will Government act with promptitude?

Sir Frank Noyce: Yes. They will act with all promptitude at their command and endeavour to establish an Indian Council at as early a date as possible.

The House then resumed discussion of the Finance Bill when Dr. Moonje concluding his overnight speech renewed his attack on the Army Department for not fulfilling its obligations in providing sufficient scope to Indian youths for military training. Comparing the programme of the Indian Government with those of Japan and Germany the speaker showed how insufficient had been the efforts of the Indian Government in the direction. He charged Government with wilfully obstructing India's progress.

ABOLITION OF SALT DUTY.

Mr. Thakurdas Bhargava moved for the abolition of the salt duty.

Mr. Aney, supporting the amendment, referred to Mahatma Gandhi's campaign against the salt-tax, and pleaded for the abolition of the duty which, he said, would create a favourable atmosphere for the Round Table Conference. He wanted the Government to declare that they were out for the abolition of the duty, and asked them to make a beginning this year. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Nilkant Das then moved an amendment the effect of which would be that the Government would remain dealers in salt, but the manufacture of salt would be free.

Sir George Schuster pointed out that the Government, in response to the wishes of the House, had decided to refer the whole question to the Tariff Board and the House should await the report before taking action.

Mr. Aney asked whether the question of the salt duty had also been referred to the Board.

Sir George Schuster explained that the Board could not only enquire about the production of salt but also about monopoly and prices. What the Government intended to do was to provide the masses with the best eatable salt at as low a price as would be secured if the salt tax was abolished.

The amendment was rejected by 57 votes to 30.

INDIAN SALT.

Mr. Nilkant Das next moved an amendment which empowered the Government to remit the duty on Indian salt.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt, moving the reduction of the duty to 8 annas, said that inspite of her faults, he still loved England and on that ground he urged the reduction of the duty.

Sir Purshothamdas Thakurdas urged that if they wanted good and cheap salt for the masses, they could await the report of the Tariff Board. He also appealed to the Government to deal with the report promptly and by the time of the next budget, come out with a scheme providing for the supply of good and cheap salt.

Sir George Schuster said that he would readily give the assurance asked for.

AMENDMENTS LOST.

The amendment was rejected as also the next amendment, proposed by Mr. Amarnath Dutt, for the reduction of the duty to 12 annas. Mr. Amarnath Dutt then moved a third amendment, to reduce the duty to Re. 1.

Mr. Abdullah Haroon, supporting, said that the Government had underestimated the returns from the imports of sugar and the loss by the reduction of the salt duty would be compensated by the revenues from the enhanced duty on sugar.

Sir George Schuster felt that the Government's estimates of returns from the sugar duty were accurate because last year's imports were exceptionally high and the increased duty was bound to check imports and increase local production.

SALT DUTY TO REMAIN AT RE. 1-4.

The amendment was rejected by 53 votes to 32 and the clause, fixing the salt duty at Re. 1-4 was passed.

An interesting discussion followed on the amendment of Mr. Bhargava whereby income-tax will be levied separately on individual members of undivided Hindu families instead of their being taxed on the aggregate income. The mover, however, withdrew the amendment on the assurance of Sir B. L. Mitter that if a Bill was brought in to give effect to the amendment, he would examine it and see how far he could meet it.

Mr. Aney next moved for the abolition of the Excise duty on kerosene. Mr. Lamb supported it.

Mr. Birla said that it was the greatest condemnation of the amendment that it was supported by Mr. Lamb.

Mr. Aney withdrew the amendment.

EXCISE DUTY ON KEROSENE.

Sirdar Gulab Singh next moved for a reduction of the Excise duty on kerosene to fifteen pies. Sir D'Arcy Lindsay supported the amendment as he felt it to be in the best public interest. The amendment, he said, would provide sufficient revenues for the Government without affecting the price of oil.

The discussion on the amendment was not over when the House rose for the day.—A. P.

SUFFERED

PILES

AND

FISTULA

FOR 12 YEARS,
NOW COMPLETELY CURED.

Mr. C. Clements, Post and Telegraphs, Nagpur, Writes on 7-3-30.

"I have been completely cured of Piles and Fistula of chronic nature of 12 years standing. I tried every other earthly remedy to no avail. Even operation failed to give relief. I am thoroughly convinced this is the only cure and a blessing to sufferers. Even my friends who have tried Recto-Serol, swear by it, as it never fails to cure."

There is no substitute for Recto-Serol. Over 100,000 doctors agree that it kills the disease germs instantly. Almost at once all agonizing pain, itching, burning, bleeding disappear, and the Piles begin to shrink gradually and most times completely disappear. Commence treatment to-day Rs. 2 per box, of all Chemists and Stores, or

The Continental Drug Co. of India, Commissariat Bldg., Hornby Road, Bombay.

ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS

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(Continued from page 16.)

walla, the President of the Tariff Board. Sir George said none knew Sir P. Ginwalla more intimately than the speaker and he had always admired his judgment and the thoroughness with which he carried out his work. He next strongly rebuked Mr. Moore for his statement that Sir P. Ginwala's minority report on oil was a tissue of contradictions. The fact that Government had accepted the findings of the majority did not make the minority report less valuable.

Continuing Sir George Rainy dealt at length with rates charged by the Pool. He said there were reasons to believe that large profits were due to difference between customs and excise duty. He could not understand why it was argued that oil companies should continue to enjoy indefinitely the benefit of this difference between two duties. It had been said that Government decision might lead to higher prices to the consumer. Sir George Rainy said he had not been able to find any one in India who could give him a clear explanation of how the policy of the kerosine pool was determined. It wa the authorities in London only who could speak on the subject but it would be a remarkable position if reduction of customs duty was likely to be followed by an increase in prices.

"JUSTICE TO ALL."

Concluding Sir George Rainy referred to statement that Rs. 15 lakhs had been put into the pocket of the Standard Oil Company but if the members who made that statement had looked at the import figure he would have known that the Standard Oil Company control a little over half the total oil imported. He declared that these matters were not to be disposed of by hasty criticism and stressed the desirability of study of such serious matters before charges were made. He hoped he had convinced the House of Government's desire to do justice to all. (Applause.)

Sardar Gulabsingh's amendment was put to vote. The European group challenged division.

The President, "The ayes are feeble."

This was followed by "ayes" from European benches in louder voice. (laughter). The President called for division further. Seventeen supported Mr. Gulabsingh of whom 10 were Europeans. Sixty-two voted against the amendment but a large number of Nationalists remained neutral. The House, thereafter passed this and other clauses of Finance Bill without discussion and then took up schedudles to the Bill.

LIFE OF ASSEMBLY.

—:o:—

Move For Extension.

NEW DELHI, March 21.

Sir Hari Singh Gour was trying to secure the signature of a number of members in the lobbies to a resolution urging a further extension of the life of the Assembly till the British Government issues an order on the Round Table Conference decision.

Sir Hari Singh Gour's view is that the previous extension was based on the ground that the Simon Report was the last word on the subject but now the Round Table Conference would review the whole matter. Therefore dissolution would be undesirable until conference proposals were available. So far four members have signed the resolution.—A.P.

INTERVIEW WITH AVARI REFUSED.

Persistent Pinpricks.

Seth Poonam Chand Ranka, General Secretary, C. P. (Marathi) Congress Committee, sought permission of the jail authorities to interview General Avari, who has been serving out his term of four years' rigorous imprisonment in the Nagpur Central Jail. Though the interview was sought for discussing purely domestic affairs of General Avari it was refused to Sethji as it had been refused twice or thrice before during the past three years, says "Liberty."

While sending for publication his application for interview with General Avari and the reply to it received from the Superintendent of the Nagpur Central Jail. Seth Poonamchand writes:—

PERSISTENT REFUSAL OF INTERVIEWS.

"General Avari has been in prison for about three years and still the Government cannot see its way to allow a single friend of his to interview him. The attitude of the local Government in the case of General Avari has been one of vindictive cruelty from the very outset. That is why I seldom seek permission to interview him. But even when it becomes necessary to see him owing to certain unexpected and important happenings the Local authorities remain adamant. Power, its seems, is the greatest intoxicant and a bureaucracy intoxicated with Power in the most abominable institution in the world. Mahatmaji has hit upon the right remedy against this intoxication. If we want to make it impossible for the authorities to treat with lofty contempt our requests to interview our respected leaders we should put our whole soul into Mahatmaji's non-violent fight and press on till the Government of Swaraj is reached. Else we shall have proved to the world that we deserve to be answered as beggars and spurned as slaves."

TEXT OF LETTER PRAYING FOR INTERVIEW.

Nagpur
D| 26-2-1930.

To—The Superintendent,
Central Jail,
Nagpur

Sir,—The revered Mr. Mancher Shah Avaria is serving in the Nagpur Central Jail his sentence of four years' rigorous imprisonment. During the last three years I sought permission twice or thrice to see him; but for some reason or other you could not see your way to comply with my request. On the 14th of December last his dear old father died. His younger brother writes to say that his dear old mother is also seriously ill. Her condition has been causing some anxiety.

Under these circumstances it becomes essentially necessary for me to consult Brother Avari regarding the future management of his domestic affairs, particularly the economic position of the members of his family. I may let you know that I have been intimately connected with the private affairs of Brother Avari as his trusted friend and humble colleague.

I sincerely trust that you will realise the position and grant me immediate permission to see Brother Avari with a few other keenly interested friends whose number I leave it to you to determine.

Yours truly,

Sd| PUNAMCHAND RANKA
General Secretary
C. P. Marathi P. C. C.

TEXT OF JAIL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPLY.

From Superintendent, Central Jail, Nagpur.

To,—Seth Poonamchand Ranka, Hon. General Secretary, P. C. C. Nagpur.

Dated 28-2-30.

Sir,—With reference to your application no. 576, dated 26-2-30, I can not see my way to allow the interview with Mancher Shah Avari asked for.

I would advise that in case of serious illness of his mother, his brother may be asked to correspond with me direct.

Yours truly,
Sd|—
Superintendent Central Jail
Nagpur.

WORLD OF SPORT

AGA KHAN HOCKEY.

Eastern Telegraphs Defeat "Dufferin."

Two games were down for decision on Friday in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament. In the first which commenced at 4-15 p.m. the Eastern Telegraphs disposed of the I. M. M. T. Dufferin by 3 goals to 2 after an interesting encounter. Phillip and Gasper opened the scoring for the Telegraphists, who led by 2 goals to nil at half time. Soon after the interval Chowdry reduced the lead for the naval men. Amaral with a smart run down penetrated the Dufferin defence and added a third goal. The game became rather fast with the naval men going all out to draw level. Varmah intercepted a pass from Dr. Rose and had little difficulty in getting past the Telegraph goal-keeper. The whistle below for full time with the Dufferin men pressing the opposing defence.

The teams were:—

I M. M. T. DUFFERIN.

Karmarkar Goal: Lahiri and Bannerji Backs. Chukerbutty, Ibrat and Tatam. Halves. Ray, Dr. Rose, Chowdry, Vermah and Chakervaty Forwards.

EASTERN TELEGRAPHS

Natividade Goal: Edwin and Benzamin. Halves Beckett, Gustave and Robert Halves. Dunn, Phillip, Amaral, Gasper and Uswin Forwards.

Referees: Messrs. Lees and Corporal Dixon.

The second match between the Bombay Portuguese Association and the Rockfort Union, was a dull affair, and no decision was reached after seventy minutes' play. Both teams made spasmodic raid, but, the forwards tumbled in front of the goal. It will be replayed on Monday at 4-15 p.m.

To-Day's Matches:—

4-15 p.m. Cathedral High School vs. Bombay Port Trust.

5-30 p.m. Bombay Customs vs. Mahar Young Men.

PROFESSIONAL BILLIARDS.

—:o:—

SHEFFIELD, March 20.

Walter Lendrum has asserted his superiority over Willie Smith in no uncertain manner, and it is likely that the latter will retire from Championship Billiards when he has fulfilled his engagements for the year.

Lendrum leads Smith by over 19,080 points in the match of Sheffield.

The following are the latest scores:—

Lend run ..	.. 31,665.
Smith ..	.. 11,260.

There is a close struggle for supremacy in the match between McConachy and Davis.

The latest scores are:—

McConachy	.. 19,032.
Davis ..	.. 19,494.

Boxing At Albert Hall.

—:o:—

LONDON, March 20.

Harry Mason, the former, lightweight Champion out pointed Jack Hood, the Welter weight Champion in a 12 rounds contest at the Albert Hall. Mason weighed 10st. 7lbs. and by skilful ring-craft won the honours against the brilliant Birmingham boxer.

ITALIIAN BOXER GOES ON WINNING.

Primo Carnera added another scalp to his belt when he knocked out in the first round. Frank Zavita. The fight lasted one minute, 51 seconds.

BRITAINS MOTOR BOAT CHALLENGE TO W. S.A.

A big effort is being made by England to regain the British International Motor Boat trophy, now held by America. The Royal Motor Yacht Club has cabled a challenge to America and a British team, headed by Sir Henry Seagraveis being formed.

Miss Carstairo is enduring both her boats Estelle IV and V. The latter is the latest wonder boat and is nearing completion at Cowes.

The contest will have a further international flavour as France at Italy have challenged. This as England's sixth attempt to capture the trophy.

CARDINAL CONSTITUTIONAL PRINCIPLE. VIOLATED.

—:o:—

LAWYER'S DUTY TO UPHOLD LIBERTY OF SPEECH.

The following is the full text of Mr. B. J. Desai's speech at the Bombay Lawyers' meeting held on Thursday last to protest against the conviction of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

Comrades of the Legal Profession of Bombay:—It would hardly be human in me if I did not appreciate the honour which has been done to me to-night. At the same time I should be still less human if I did not realise in full the responsibility of inaugurating the proceedings of a meeting of this character.

I owe the position which you have allotted to me to-night partly to accident and partly to inevitable causes. I am glad to notice among us my esteemed friend Mr. Bahadurji.

Lord Peel a short time ago is reported to have said "Mahatma Gandhi has covered himself with ridicule and that he has not a single follower in India" (this unfortunate land). I am not saying this with a view to get any response as to the incorrectness of that observation merely as a matter of speech. I am reminding you of this as the basis of the great duty that must devolve on you in the course of time if you are not going to cover yourselves with ridicule in the eyes of the rest of the world. The performance of that duty is the only answer to this insult, I do not mind the pettiness, I do not mind the indignity and I do not mind the insolence of those remarks.

The immediate object of this meeting is to express our disapproval of the arrest and conviction of Vallabhbhai Patel for his alleged failure to obey an order which was served on him by one of the Magistrates in the Kaira District. When this resolution was first brought to me it had in it certain words and I owe it to you to explain as to why those words have been omitted in order that you may fully understand the real purport and significance of this meeting. The words contained amongst others were words to the effect that "the said sentence was illegal." If the matter merely rested on an interpretation of the sections, it did not require a meeting of this character. That would be the business as we are always told by those who hold us in contempt of petty fogging lawyers. I venture to think there is a higher side to our profession. Those who are present as well as those who are absent and who are taking to legal profession have been reminded that the one great redeeming feature of the legal profession is that they are the upholders of freedom. I hope and trust that at all events once in a life time what you have been told as the one redeeming feature of the noble profession you belong to may be vindicated by the legal profession. One of the members of the Bar told me "You propose to call this meeting." I said 'I am not the originator but I propose to take part." The answer that he gave me was "What would your Government have done if you were governing?" I may say that in the minds of those who are absent there is not even a distant vision that we will ever be able to govern ourselves. I replied him if there is any restraint of freedom of speech even in those days I shall be the first to protest. What a sorry spectacle do such people make when they feel so conceited with the safety of those who govern India?

FRENCH EXAMPLE.

I have been reading of the foundations of the constitution of some of the countries in the world, and this afternoon I came across a passage dealing with the constitution of France. The one cardinal principle is that it is the right of every man to express his opinion relating to the public affairs and it is the inherent right of every citizen. I dare say that it is also a right which the Englishman would claim when he goes to his own land or even in this so far ase he is concerned. What is patriotism in one land ceases to be patriotism in another land and why. For this simple reason that the true effect of patriotism in the other land does not serve the purpose of the governing race. How can it be that if it is patriotic to lay down one's life that Germany may not govern England, how can it be less patriotic if any one of us may lay down his life that another may not govern India (prolonged cheers).

Then we are told you are not sufficiently educated. You are not united to deserve freedom. Many educated men with large number of letters behind their names come and tell us parrot-like what is told to them by the Governing Class, we are not educated, we are not united. My answer is have you ever heard of any place other than India where education has ever been taken as the test for freedom. Is not the wildest race in Africa as much entitled to freedom as any others? Is freedom dependent upon education? Is the freedom of Afghanistan dependent upon education?. Is the freedom of China dependent upon education?

Time has now arrived when at all events we must search our hearts and see whether we have not been dupes to many of the fallacies underlying the present "culture" prevalling in this country. That culture has reduced ourselves to what we are.

Gentlemen the purpose for which we have met here tonight has a direct and distinct relation to the great problem I have indicated. If any justification is needed for calling this meeting, that justification is amply supplied by what has happened since the arrest of Vallabhbhai. Since the arrest of Vallabhbhai, Mahatma Gandhi has already passed through the village of Raas. Mahatma Gandhi has addressed meetings in terms which he does not deny are hostile to the present Government. Mahatma Gandhi is free. Why is he not arrested. If Vallabhbhai was arrested in the name of Law and Order for not making a speech, that is the admission of Mr. Hotson. how can that Government with any sense of dignity, with any sense of propriety say (except in a benighted country like ours) that they rightly or justly arrested Vallabhbhai in the support of law and order but they did not want to arrest Mahatma Gandhi. The fact is that these are cases in which persons are distinguished as it serves the purpose of policy and not the true purpose of justice. It is done to suppress the very things which they profess to protect and that is the sole reason why we are met here to-night to pass the resolution we are doing.

It is only yesterday that there came to my mind a few lines of a poem. You will allow me to read the four lines which are as follows:—

Some Village Hampden with dauntless breast.
The little tyrant of his fields withstood.
Some mute inglorious Milton here may rest
Some Cromwell guiltless of his country's blood

You may succeed in your personal life but if you had not in you the great emotion of liberty that they stand for, you might as well not exist.

"Cromwell guiltless of his Country's Blood" was purely a poetic fiction in Gray's Elegy, but no one realised that there will arise a Cromwell in another land the apostle of freedom and of peace guiltless not only of the blood of his own country but guiltless of the blood of the world." (Cheers.)

NAMES TO BE PROUD OF.

My friend Mr. Purshottam told you that Mahatma Gandhi had the honour to belong to our Bar. I may tell you that if ever the pages of the Law List of the Bombay High Court were to be read and if the name of Mahatma Gandhi is not found in it, it may well be said that that list contained names of men who lived for themselves and not for others. Vallabhbhai is another member of the same Bar and even inspite of the prorotations of Vice-Chancellors of Universities when they speak of legal profession as the upholders of liberty, our profession will not be proud without those names in it. It is such names which illustrate and enlighten the Law List. You have here two men who have been immortalised by their words and their work, men who were unconsciously visualised by a poet of England.

Let me now tell you of the Village Hampden, who withstood the village tyrant.

A petty Magistrate goes up under the behest of the Government and serves the order upon him not to speak. Vallabhbhai says "I intend to speak". On that he says "You are guilty of breach of our law and therefore you shall go to jail." What does this convey except that Vallabhbhai is the village Hampden. He is the man with the dauntless courage and he is the man who withstands the tyrant.

Those lines were written with the object of glorifying England and her heroes. May we not with all our humiliation say that those lines are far more truer of the men we have than those who arose in the fond imagination of the poet. May not the history of the legal profession at all events of this city be tarred with failure to recognise the great sacrifice done by Vallabhbhai Patel in withstanding tyranny. Just as you are individually the upholders of individual freedom, May the profession prove itself by its action to be the upholders of the Freedom of India for which Mahatmaji and Vallabhbhai (the most illustrious of us) stand.

SIR JAMES CRERAR ON LEAVE.

—:o:—

Hon Mr. Haig To Act.

NEW DELHI, March 20.

A communique states:—

"The Hon. Sir James Crerar will proceed on four months' leave towards the end of this month for urgent reasons of health. During his absence the Hon. Mr. H. G. Haig will be appointed to be temporary Member of the Executive Council of the Governor-General and will hold charge of the Home Department."—A.P.

(Madras.—Col. J. W. D. Megaw, Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, leaves for Delhi on March 21 to take charge of the office of Director-General of Medical Services.—A. P.

Stimulation, Protection,
and a face powder which clings

Stimulating and invigorating on the pores, Icilma Cream gives perfect protection to the skin against heat, wind, time, and is the ideal base for Face Powder. The delicately fragrant Icilma Face Powder clings perfectly and does not clog the pores.

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Icilma Cream is the lightest, most refreshing cream in the world, and is guaranteed to contain the unique Natural Spring Water from Algeria. In choice of two perfumes, Bouquet or Magnolia.

FACE POWDER.
Icilma Powder really clings, despite the effects of heat or moisture. Perfumed subtly with the rarest of floral essences, and packed in a delightful box. Two shades, Naturelle and Crème.

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CREAM and FACE POWDER

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seen through microscope.
Weak cell, deficient in calcium. The nucleus is shrivelled up.
Strong cell, rich in calcium. Well-developed nucleus.

Build up a strong Constitution

The strengthening influence of Kalzana, the Calcium food, on the entire system is due to the fact that Kalzana provides every cell of your body with the *Calcium* (lime) it needs to keep it strong and healthy.

By taking Kalzana you will conquer all those forms of weakness, which are due to lack of Calcium in the body, such as:

GENERAL DEBILITY
Kalzana strengthens the cells of nerves, bones and blood—it increases your power of resistance against illness and fevers and has a remarkable tonic effect on your health.

WEAK TEETH
Kalzana makes the teeth strong and hard and prevents decay. Remember that your teeth are almost entirely built up of Calcium and any deficiency of Calcium in your body will bring about decay and weakness in your teeth.

WOMEN'S DISEASES
By strengthening the blood and nerves Kalzana regulates the functions peculiar to women. It relieves undue pains, conquers irritability and soon brings you back to care-free health.

Kalzana
THE CALCIUM FOOD
Made by the manufacturers of Sanatogen and Formamint.
Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.

Pledged To Secure Dominion Status.

—:o:—

LABOURITE M.Ps. FORM PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE.

"NOT A CAVE AGAINST GOVT., ASSURES KENWORTHY.

LONDON, Mar. 19.

A meeting of the Members of Parliament held, to-day, in the House of Commons decided to form a Parliamentary Committee pleadged to secure Dominion Status for India. Mr. Peter Freeman was elected President and Mr. Mardy Jones, Secretary. The Executive comprises Messrs. Walter Ayles, Rhys Davies, Lovat Fraser, and Holford Knight, Commender Kenworthy, Mr. Marion Phillips, Miss Picton-Turbervill, and Messrs. Malone, Muggeridge. Frank Smith, Rennie Smith and Wellock.

"NOT A CAVE AGAINST GOVE."

Commander Kenworthy, interviewed by Reuter, stated that the Parliamentary Committee was not intended as a cave against Government. He added they were all loyal Labourities. It was designed to call attention to Indian affairs and keep them in the forefront. All those present were Labourites.

"BRINGING INDIA TO DOMINION STATUS."

Mr. Peter Freeman interviewed. laid stress on the fact that the Committee desired to assist the Government in every possible way, and bring India to Dominion status very soon, consistent with the Labour Government's views in the matter. The Committee had been assured of the support JOSEPH 20 3 30 of a number of Conservatives and Liberals. He said that it was intended later to make the Committee a non-party organisation. —Reuter.

IS IT A LOCK-OUT OR STRIKE?

Mr. Ruikar's Warning To G. I. P. Authorities.

SATYAGRAHA TO BE OFFERED.

Mr. R. S. Ruiker, President, G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union in the course of a statement to the press says:—

The fight of the brave 80,000 strikers on the G. I. P. Railway has assumed a very serious aspect. After the Bhusaval decision on the 13th of March, to suspend the strike, there is no longer a strike on the G.I.P. Railway but a lock-out is forced upon the starving strikers by the Administration. The lock-out of 80,000 strikers and their families has heightened its gravity, because of the fact that the lock-out is directly opposed to the announcement of the Railway Board made very recently in connection with the G.I.P. Railway strike. Looking both to the spirit and letter of the Railway Board announcement none can say that the present action of the Railway Board announcement none can say that the present action of the G. I. P. Railway authorities is nothing short of a breach of faith with the strikers. The feeling has grown very strong amongst the rank and file of the strikers that they have been cleverly trapped in, by the Railway authorities. That 95 per cent. of strikers on the line and at some place even 100 per cent of strikers should be refused duty, has given rise to a wave of indignation amongst the thousands of the strikers on the line.

INSULT TO INJURY.

To add insult to injury, the Railway authorities have insisted that strikers must vacate their quarters and hand over their uniforms, before their names will be entered on the waiting list. This humiliating and insulting condition is sure to throw many thousands of strikers and their families without any shelter or protection. No striker on the G.I.P. Railway is going to be a party to such humiliating and insulting conditions and so far as the reports go, no striker has accepted this humiliating condition. And under what law and on what authority, have the local officers insisted upon this condition? The Government of India communique makes no reference to such condition, nor does law and common sense require that the Railway employees should vacate their quarters when they are going to be re-employed without any break of service and any detriment to their gratuity and Provident Fund and when they are especially kept on waiting list, with a view to be employed in the very near future. The Railway Board communique specifically mentions that the period of waiting will be counted as leave without pay and may we ask the Agent of the G.I.P. Railway how he can ask the employees of the G. I. P. Railway to vacate their quarters when they are admittedly going to be treated as employees on leave? Can the Agent of the G.I.P. Railway point out any rule whereby employees on leave can be asked to vacate their quarters?

WORKERS' REPLY.

This deadlock has naturally created a reaction amongst the strikers and as a result of this, the Strike Committee had to decide on the 16th to continue the strike till such time as all the strikers were reinstated in their original jobs. The lockout that has been now forced upon the strikers is only meant to break their backbone and victimise them for taking part in a strike. This is nothing but a revenge, which the local railway authorities want to take upon the strikers. Now, what is going to be the reply of the strikers to this policy of revenge and victimisation? Let there be no misapprehension that this is going to be a fight to a finish and let all the strikers prepare themselves for the last and final attack, with the grim determination that either they die in the struggle or come out successful.

VICTORY OR DEATH!

Victory or death—that is the only alternative before the 80,000 strikers. Any talk of going back or of abject surrender means a disaster not only to the Union but to the working-class movement in India. Let all the strikers and even the non-strikers, rally round the flag of the Union, continue the struggle more vigorously, offer peaceful Satyagraha and Mass Picketting so as to induce the "loyalists" to join the ranks of the strikers. Not only this, the strikers will have to be in readiness to offer peaceful Satyagraha to block up the Railway lines, when ordered to do so by the Strike Committee. I am sure that the brave strikers of the G. I. P. Railway will not count any sacrifice or hardship as great, when their own fate and also the fate of all the Railway workers in India, not only this, but when the whole future of the Trade Union Movement in India, hangs in balance. To the authorities, my last warning is that they are goading the strikers to desperate action by their vindictive policy. 80,000 strikers and their families cannot be starved into submission by even the mightiest Empire in the world. Starvation and hunger is bound to raise the standard of rebellion and revolt. Let them read the signs of the time and make amends and avert the coming disaster.

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STRIKE SITUATION UNCHANGED.

—:o:—

Picketing At Stations And Workshops.

There was no noticeable even in the G. I. P. Railwaymen's strike on Friday. The volunteers picketed the railway stations and workshops as usual, with the hope that the railway authorities would come to their senses to effect a compromise. A number of volunteers were also deputed to collect funds for the strikers. The Matunga and Parel workshops remained closed.

BRITISH MEDICAL COUNCIL

—:o:—

U. P. Council's Condemnation.

LUCKNOW, March 20.

The United Provinces Legislative Council to-day passed a token cut, the Minister not opposing, censuring the British Medical Council for their "Arbitrary decision" in refusing to recognise the medical degrees of Indian Universities. The Council also carried a token cut proposed by Mr. Chintamani against the control exercised by the Government of India over the appointment of the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals.—A. P.

Weather Report.

POONA, March 21.

There has been widespread rain in Tenasserim with a few light falls in Assam.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair three quarters of an inch; Megui one and a half; tavoy three quarters and Amherst a quarter.

A western disturbance is affecting the frontier.

Forecast:—A few falls of rain along the Frontier and scattered thundershowers in South Madras. —A. P.

REPRESSION IN SIND.

—:o:—

Arya To Quit British India.

KARACHI, March 21.

An order to quit British India immediately under Section three of the Foreigners Act of 1864 was served on Mr. Mangatrai Arya, Accountant of Messrs Rao Bahadur Brijalal Jagannath and Company, last night at the instance of the Commissioner in Sind.

Mr. Mangatrai Arya is a resident of Patiala State. He is the Secretary of the Arya Yuvak Samaj and a member of the Executive Committee of the Arya Samaj and the Sind Arya Pratinidhi Sabha, Karachi. It will be remembered that several persons removed from Karachi under the same Act in 1919, at the outset of the non-co-operation movement. —A. P.

CAUVERY METTUR WORK.

—:o:—

113 Lakhs Sanctioned.

MADRAS, March 20.

By 35 votes to 28 the Madras Legislative Council to-day rejected a motion for a token cut criticising the Government's policy with regard to Irrigation Works. Mr. Saldhana moved a token cut in the demand under the head "Cauvery—Mettur Project". He emphasised the need for careful examination of the soundness of the project as a productive work.

The Revenue Member assured the House that the Government acted with great care and circumspection in the matter. The motion was withdrawn and the demand for Rs. 1,13,94,400 for the Cauvery Mettur Work was carried. —A. P.

NAUJIVAN BHARAT SABHA MEMBERS.

—:o:—

Arrested After Delivering Speeches.

PATNA, March 21.

Six members of the Novjivan Bharat Sabha of Khagaul Dinapur who had gone to Biharsharif to recruit volunteers to start Civil Disobedience against section 40 of the Police Act were arrested yesterday evening. A meeting was held which they addressed after which they were arrested.—Free Press.

TRAVELLERS TO PERSIA BEWARE!

The Health Department of the Persian Government has passed a resolution whereby all persons travelling to Persia from adjoining countries, where there may be an outbreak of some infectious disease, are required to possess a certificate to the effect that they have been inoculated (1) against plague at least 6 days, (2) against cholera at least 5 days, (3) against small-pox at least 15 days before their arrival at the Persian Frontier.

Travellers from India are therefore warned of the delays and inconvenience that might be occasioned at the Persian Frontier by their not being in possession of the required certificate.

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Rs. 2,500 (TWO THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) if the holder be permanently and partially disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

CONDITIONS.

All these undertakings are subject to the following special conditions which are of the essence of the contract, namely, that:

(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.
(b) Such holder shall, prior to the accident, have signed his or her name in ink or pencil in the space provided.
(c) Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay within fourteen days of its occurrence.
(d) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.
(e) This insurance applies only to persons over sixteen and under sixty-five years of age, and to accidents within India, Burma and Ceylon.
(f) This insurance is limited to one coupon associated with this newspaper for any one holder and holds good only during the period of this issue to the time of the next corresponding issue.
(g) Such holder shall at the time of the accident have the signed coupon on his or her person.

Signature of Holder .....

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Rs. 2,500 (TWO THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber shall be fatally injured solely and directly by an accident to any licensed power driven public conveyance in which the Subscriber is being conveyed as a fare paying or pass bearing passenger.

Rs. 1,000 (ONE THOUSAND) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently and totally disabled solely and directly by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes or the loss by severance of one or more limbs in conjunction with the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 1,500 (ONE THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber shall be fatally injured solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated.

Rs. 1,000 (ONE THOUSAND) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently and totally disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes.

Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

CONDITIONS.

All these undertakings are subject to the following special conditions which are the essence of the contract, namely, that:

(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.
(b) Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay, within fourteen days of its occurrence.
(c) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.
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SICKNESS and fevers strain the constitution, draining the body of its vitality. To assist rapid recovery, the bones and muscles and nerves and brain must be given food that contains all the materials of reconstruction in the exact proportions demanded by Nature.

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Grand-mother

Life for Granny has now come to mean joking with the youngsters, going to church and doing needlework. These last two pleasures, though, used to be sadly marred by her rheumatism, which sometimes made it impossible for her to handle her needles or to go out. But all that is changed since

CAFIASPIRIN

came into the house. Not only does it relieve her pains, but its regular use makes the rheumatic attacks less frequent and less severe. And so Granny, who used not to believe in "these modern discoveries" swears by CAFIASPIRIN and calls it "my magic remedy". And the rest of the family think with her, for it relieves their aches and pains too, and helps to keep them fit and well.

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CONGRESS TRIUMPHS.

—:o:—

Secures Majority In Calcutta Corporation.

CALCUTTA, March 19.

The Calcutta Corporation General elections resulted in almost wholesale return of Congress nominees from the non-Mohomedan constituencies. The Congress Party which, it is understood, has secured 43 seats out of 85 will command majority in the election of five aldermen and the Mayor. —Fress Press.

LABOURITES PENALISED.

—:o:—

For Jute Lords' Sake.

CALLCUTTA, March 19.

Bakar Ali Mirza, General Secretary, Bengal Jute Workers Union while touring the mill area in Budge Budge was served with a notice under Section 144 prohibiting him and Miss Prabhabati Das Gupta from entering Budge Budge without permission of the District Magistrate, of 24 Parganas.

The Strike at Titagrah continue, the total number so far joined the strike being 50,000 men.—Free Prees.

RUSSIA AND RELIGION.

(Continued from page 8.

fluence in France. France has fortunately discovered that it is not worth risking the bones of a Cuirassier for the sake of religion and on account of this we do not hear of religious disorders and persecutions there. The French anti-clericals are too broad-minded, too intelligent to interfere with the beliefs of other people and it is to be wished that the Russian Free-thinkers would also follow the example of the Frenchmen. Free-thinkers ought not to imitate the religious fanatics in persecuting people for their belief and in compelling them to believe as they wish. Free-thinkers are expected to be enlightened enough to know that one cannot compel belief. No power on earth can do this.

A SORDID RECORD.

When the Pope and the Anglican Archbishops of Canterbury and York are showing so much concern about religious persecutions in Russia, and are uttering the cry of "religion is in danger" in Eastern Europe, it makes one feel that civilization has, indeed, made progress in Western Europe. Rationalism, as Lecky says, has compelled the Churches to be less ferocious in enforcing their creeds. It is not necessary to delve into history to be reminded that Catholicism, for instance, spread and maintained itself, from the moment it acquired power under Constantine, by persecution. The Inquisition, the Wars against the Albigensians, the Waldensians, the Nestorians, the Gnostics, and other sects which, from time to time flourished, the persecution of Witchcraft, (which after all was a kind of religion), that against the heretics in general, the expulsion of the Huguenots from France, the religious wars in the Netherland, the persecution of Protestant and Jews by Catholics, and of Catholics by Protestants, all this shows the persecuting instinct of Christianity. But one may as well ask: "What is the religion that has succeeded in spreading itself without persecution?" Though the followers of each religion deny that it has ever persecuted and like to make believe that its spread was all an affair of persuasion and divine help, it is none-the-less true that, wit hthe exception of Buddhism, all religions have resorted to persecution and compulsion to spread itself. Even here, in India, it is possible that the 70 millions of Mahomedans who profess their religion peacefully to-day might have remained Hindus if most of them were not compelled to embrace Islamism some centuries ago. The Christians of Western Europe, who as converts generally are, are still so zealous for the religion that has lost its hold on Europe, might also have retained their former faith if they were not converted by force by the Franciscians as an Indian historian has recently shown in a book published by him.

Persecutors seem to know that even conversion by force becomes enduring after two or three generations. Perhaps, the Soviet Government is acting on this principle and that it expects the Russians, after two or three generations, to forget the religion that made them become so besotted as to be considered the most backward and superstitious people of Europe. But will their condition be any better without a sound education?

Arya Samaj Anniversary.

—:o:—

The 56th anniversary of the Arya Samaj, Bombay, will be celebrated from the 27th to 30th inst. in a special pandal erected on Shet Binodiram Balchand's Maidan, near the Sandhurst Bridge, Chowpaty, every morning and evening. Programmes will be published later on.

"All Religious' Conference and the Dalitoddhar Sammelan are the chief items of the celebrations.

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ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

"Elders" Resolve To Urge Expedition

NEW DELHI, March 20.

Two resolutions and a Bill all of considerable interest were disposed of by the Council of State today.

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar moving a resolution urging that the Round Table Conference should be convened as early as possible and in no case later than October this year, said that the offer of the Conference as embodied in the Viceroy's historic pronouncement of October 31st had the support of all shades of public opinion in the country, but the Government's dilatoriness in the matter of actual appointment of that Conference and in not giving indication as to the probable time of its appointment had caused reasonable suspicion and alarm in public mind. He strongly urged early materialisation of the offer of the Conference, especially, in view of the recent developments towards a Civil Disobedience campaign. He maintained that an early announcement as to the precise date of the Conference would serve as a counter attraction against the civil disobedience propaganda and would bring hope to those who had despaired of British promises and constitutional methods of advancement.

COMMUNAL DIFFERENCES.

Continuing he said he did not subscribe to the view that a settlement of the communal differences was a condition precedent to the appointment of the Round Table Conference, rather, he believed the differences would automatically disappear or be patched up as soon as representatives meet in a different atmosphere in London.

Continuing Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar said he agreed with the late Mr. Gokhale that India's connection with Britain was a providential dispensation and so far as the speaker could look ahead he hoped that the connection would be of advantage to both and disadvantage to neither. (Applause). "I am one of those who believe in constitutional advance, and in advancing from precedent to precedent with the co-operation of Indians and Europeans to the goal of Self-Government. The speaker said, reading through the debate congratulating the Viceroy on his announcement, he had gathered the impression that the House would like the Conference to be held, and the reforms that would follow should occur during the term of His Excellency, for the personal magnetism of the Viceroy would be a valuable asset in steering their ship. He felt strongly if the Round Table Conference were held without delay there would be time to look back with satisfaction to say that after all they had contributed a great deal to the allaying of the political atmosphere in the country. India stood to-day expectant at the bar of the future; and he hoped that those who controlled the fortunes of the British Empire would think well and wisely and adopt the course outlined in his resolution.

"A DICTATORIAL TOUCH."

Mr. Khaparde moved an amendment deleting the words "not later than 30th October 1930." He urged them to let Providence guide the matter, because too much solicitude might spoil a good thing. He perceived a dictatorial touch in the resolution, and wished that the matter should be left entirely to the wisdom of the Viceroy who knew the entire situation. The speaker did not feel that the Round Table Conference would be anything like a court of revision.

Sir Arthur Froom said it was easy for politicians or so-called politicians to turn a tub upside down, get on it and shout down Government, but he would like them turn the tub get up and shout up to Government. The speaker supported Mr. Khaparde's amendment as the language of the resolution indicated that if, owing to any calamitous circumstances the Conference was not held in October but was held in November, then according to their resolution the House could not participate in it.

Sardar Uberoi, who was a member of the Indian Central Committee warned Government that Mahatma Gandhi's movement was gaining ground, and the cry of "Long live revolution" by the students of the Lahore Law College when the Governor visited the College was another symptom. He urged immediate announcement of the date as otherwise the hands of those who called the Conference a hoax might be strengthened. He supported the resolution as the British climate after October could not be faced by Indians.

Sir Ebrahim Jaffer hoped that there was no truth in the 'Sunday Times" report that Mahatma Gandhi's arrest was imminent. He said that repression would only make the matters worse. He advocated the holding of the Conference before the end of June. He supported Mr. Khaparde's amendment.

Mr. T. R. Ramachandra Iyer held that the Conference would be a farce, so long as Mahatma Gandhi representing the most influential section, was not pacified.

Mr. Narayana Rao supported the resolution as nothing short of Dominion Status would allay the feelings of bitterness and distress which found constant expression in the Assembly..

Mr. Ramsarandas stood for the original resolution. He held if some date was announced the progress of hostile movements might be checked; otherwise an unfavourable atmosphere would be constantly created against the Conference.

NO TYING DOWN TO DATE.

Mr. Haig, Home Secretary, in a conciliatory speech, appealed to the mover to have a unanimous resolution passed on the subject by accepting Mr. Khaparde's amendment. He said: "What matters after all, in questions like these, is the spirit; and it seems to me that it would be dangerous for any to tie themselves to any particular dates. I am sure this Council shares the confidence expressed by Mr. Khaparde in the wise guidance of His Excellency in this matter—(applause)—whose desire is to see the policy with which he is so closely associated brought to a successful conclusion. I have been struck, to-day, by the tone of genuine support for the Conference which has been expressed throughout the debate in the Council. We hope that the Conference will bring about in India that peace which the country so clearly needs. (Applause.)"

Continuing, Mr. Haig recalled the Viceroy's words in his speech to the Legislative Assembly, inviting the views of members of the Legislature regarding a suitable date for the Conference. The debate in the Conference must, therefore, be most valuable. "There is an undercurrent of feeling in the speeches of some members that the Government are not anxious that the Conference should be held at an early date. There is no foundation for such a feeling. (Applause). The Government's attitude can be stated very simply. The resolution, as amended, represents precisely their view, that the Conference should be convened as early as possible, subject always to the practical necessities of the situation.

SIMON REPORT & ITS STUDY.

For instance, the report of the Simon Commission is expected soon after Easter, and after its publication a reasonable time will be needed to study the complicated questions with which the report will deal. The matter is of such enormous importance to the future of India that we should not permit our natural impatience to arrive at conclusions to affect the chances of our arriving at the right conclusions. Practical thinking has to be done, a most earnest attempt must be made to reconcile divergent interests and aims, and it would be a pity if these efforts were in any way handicapped by trying to do things quickly. When His Excellency said that reasonable time must be allowed, there is no question of unreasonable delay. The Imperial Conference will be held in the autumn this year. His Majesty's Government, who are convening the Indian conference, will have to adjust their time table, but they desire to hold the Indian Conference as early as possible and so far as they are concerned, they will interpose no avoidable delay. I trust, therefore, that if no unforseen circumstances interpose, the wishes of the Council that the Conference should be held as early as possible will in practice be fulfilled. Copies of this debate will be forwarded to the Secretary of State so that he may be acquainted with the interesting views expressed in the Council today. (Applause)."

MISREPRESENTED THE SCOPE.

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar, replying to the debate, thanked the House for the unanimous response and accepted the "very reasonable suggestion" of Mr. Haig. But while agreeing with Mr. Khaparde's amendment, he did not subscribe to the reasons advanced by Mr. Khaparde in support of the amendment. He felt that Mr. Khaparde had misrepresented the scope of the resolution. Mr. Mudaliar informed Sir Arthur Froom that so far as South India was concerned, there were parties which got on a tub and shouted up to the Government, but their invariable experience had been that the Government never responded to them in time, but threw them to the wolves. In the present case he acknowledged Mr. Haig's response which was very welcome. Time was the essence of the Conference, which if not held this year, would be still-born. He asked Mr. Haig not to mind those who wished to have an atmosphere of calm in the country before the Conference was called. On the other hand, the very reason why he asked for an early Conference was to enable it to discuss constitutional problems and produce reforms which alone would bring to the country.

The amended resolution was passed unanimouly.

Sir M. Habibullah announced that there was no business before the House till the Assembly sent either the Finance Bill or the Tariff Bill.

Sir Arthur Froom protested against this "hardly annual notice." He wished that the other House would realise the Council's difficulties.—A.P.

SURAT DISTRICT PREPARES.

GOVT. OFFICIALS. BOYCOTTED.

Why Police Patels Resigned.

SURAT, March 10.

We have received the following from the Surat District Congress Committee:—

A meeting of the Surat District Congress Committee was held at the Congress office where the workers of the District were present. Mr. Mahadeo Desai also attended. After the election of the new Executive was over, plans for Civil Disobedience were discussed and vaious Committees were appointed. The meeting was in camera.

VILLAGE PATELS WHO HAVE RESIGNED.

The following is the full text of the letter of resignation of village Patels in the Surat District: —

"No self respecting Indian can sit idle when the Indian National Congress has declared war against a Government which has exploited the economic, physical and moral conditions of people and I believe that it is a crime against my country to co-operate with such a Government. These are clear facts and it is my misfortune that I understood them only after the Congress decided to launch this battle. Perhaps more time would have been taken to recognise these facts, but our eyes have been opened earlier since the Government has jailed Mr. Vallabhbhai whom Gandhiji has recognised as the uncrowned king of Gujerat, whom the people of Bardoli have claimed as their Sardar and who has been recognised as the Great Benefactor of the farmers of Gujarat. By jailing one who even in critical times has been acknowledged as an apostle of Non-violence the Government has betrayed its claim to the preservation of peace and order. Therefore from to-day I vow that I will not be faithless to my country by serving the Government and if in future I shall accept service, it will be in a free and Independent India. Please accept this as my resignation as Police Patel of.... village."

The following is the first list of Patels who have sent in the above resignation:—

Messrs. Jivanji Patel, Chhotubhai Desai, Hirabhai Patel, Chhiraram Patel, Nathabhai Patel, Devjibhai Chowdhuri, Ramabhai Patel, Govindbhai Patel, Dahayabhai Patel, Partapbhai Dahayabhai, Prembhai Narsinghbhai, Dulabhai Davanji Kika, Makanji Kalyanji, Narsinghbhai Madhavji, Chhitabhai Narsinghbhai, Dulabhai, Dayaljibhai, Purshottam Bhulabhai, Govindbhai Chhitabhai, and Vankadia Thagara.

Patels have also resigned in Olpad and Jalalpur Talookas.

ENROLMENT OF VOLUNTEERS.

The total number of volunteers so far enrolled is 163 including 18 women.

Yesterday a party of volunteers left Surat to enlist volunteers, in Olpad Taluka. The Olpad Taluka is the first Taluka that Gandhiji and his party will enter in the Surat District. Thousands of handbills have been issued and a number of meetings have been arranged to prepare the Taluka to give a fitting reception to Mahatmaji. A large number of vilage Patels will resign. Great enthusiasm prevails. The Koli community which predominates the Taluka and which is the most organised in the District is making special arrangements and a large number of Volunteers for Civil Disobedience is expected. The community has already prohibited drink, under penalty of excommunication.

On the 17th instant Mr. Allmaullah, Assistant Collector of Surat District of Bardoli fame went to Bhuvashang, a village in the Bardoli Taluka. However, he was very much dismayed when Mr. Hira Patel, the police official of the above village flatly refused to see him when he drove his car to his house, saying "I have sent in my resignation and I have nothing to do with you."

SOCIAL BOYCOTT.

Mr. Mohanlal Pandya sends the following description of Mr. Vallabhbhai's arrest at the village of Raas:—

With wet eyes and shaking hands Mr. Mansukhlal Maganlal Shah, the magistrate and Mr. Billimoria, the Parsi police officer, effected the arrest of Sardar Vallabhbhai. With drooping head and a trembling voice one of them said "What shall we do? We have to carry out this unfortunate duty". The people have passed resolutions to turn the backs to these officials, to refuse them admission to their houses, not to converse with them or give them any facility regarding food, etc., not to salute them and if these officials will say that they are human beings capable of feelings then the people will turn their backs and say "What shall we do? We have to do our duty."

Seven to eight police officials have arrived at Dandi, the village where Gandhiji intends starting the Satyagraha campaign. They have been refused grass and grain for horses and labourers have refused to do anything for them. This is only the beginning. The Surat District is yet going to show how the weapon of social boycott is going to work when the campaign is begun in right earnest.

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Indian Chemists and Druggists, EGMORE, MADRAS
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THE WEEK IN PARLIAMENT

—:o:—

Churchill-Snowden Duel.

(By SUNDER KABADI.)

By Air Mail,
LONDON, March 7.

The most dramatic event of the week has been the escape of the Government a second time by a one-figure majority. Last time the majority was 8; now it was 9, and on both occasions the Coal Mines Bill was in debate. These two small majorities are the more remarkable because in most divisions the Government have had strikingly large majorities. The Liberal amendment which sought to withdraw production from the quota system. Sir L. Worthington Evans said if the Bill became law it would be impossible for the coal trade to be carried on by private enterprise, and it might well be the first step to the nationalisation of the industry. A miners' member from South Wales in a very successful and eloquent speech, contended that the bill was only following the method which had proved successful in the Westphalian coalfields. He sharply criticised Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Herbert Samuel for their opposition, and said it arose from their desire to revive the decayed fortunes of the Liberal Party. Mr. Graham, the President of the Board of Trade, said the real problem was to avoid the selling of coal at a loss. If this part of the bill was defeated any chance of delivering would disappear. The division followed in a scene of great excitement, the House being crowded.

THE DUEL.

Then during the week Mr. Snowden and Mr. Churchill had one of their periodical bouts in the House. We had the liveliest question time of the present Parliament on Tuesday night. Mr. Thomas's single-handed combat with his critics, which was very cleverly conducted on his part, was but a prelude to the sharper and fiercer sparring between Mr. Snowden and Mr. Churchill. To begin with Mr. Thomas turned aside the inquiries about the report of the Channel Tunnel Committee by pointing out that it had yet to be printed before all the members of the Government themselves could become acquainted with its contents.

Sir Kingsley Wood tried in vain to get the Lord Privy Seal to find out in public with the Chancellor of the Dutchy of Lancaster who is supposed to have a rival remedy for unemployment.

Mr. Thomas only went as far as in the direction desired by his foes as to say that the whole policy of the Government on the subject had been, or would be announced by himself.

Later Mr. Snowden and Mr. Churchill created a very heated scene. In answer to a question from a Conservative as to the receipt of a memorandum from the Joint Industrial Council for the silk trade Mr. Snowden avoided a straight reply by saying "But I have some recollection of the Hon. Member stating in this House that he had had considerable experience at the Treasury. I am surprised that out of his own knowledge he is not able himself to give an answer to that question." Then said Mr. Churchill: "Is it not surely the duty of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to give to the House and the country some better reasons than he has given to-day for persisting in an attitude of spiteful contumely?" Mr. Snowden answered vehemently: "If I were guilty of spiteful contumely, I should find a precedent in the action of Mr. Churchill in spitefully reimposing the McKenna duties—an action which has given rise to whatever trouble the industry finds itself in to-day." Then said Mr. Churchill that the Chancellor ought to receive a deputation of the industry as it wished to put facts before him and asked if that was not his duty? As the Speaker could not "allow the question to develop like this" Mr. Churchilr added "With great respect, Mr. Speaker, very important points of departmental and even constitutional usage are raised by the reusfal of the Minister to discharge—in the ordinary manner—the duties of his department and to be accessible to various influential interests, may I not be permitted to press the Chancellor to act with reasonabse courtesy and good feeling in this matter?"

ARROGANCE.

The Speaker contended that the Chancellor had given a very definite answer which Mr. Churchill looking at Mr. Snowden termed as "Arrogance! Impudence." Then Mr. Snowden rose again amid uproar and a shout from a Conservative Member of "No more insults" said "I did not need to be lectured by the right honourable gentleman on the conduct of my office."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisement posters were attacked and defended in the House and M.P.'s laughed as famous advertisement slogans were quoted. Sir Alfred Knox in moving the second reading of the Advertisements Regulation Bill contended that the bill gave extended powers to local authorities to restrict or prevent advertisements that disfigured or injured the amenities of their districts. Referring to the statement that the bill would cause unemployment, he said that along a road which he had to pass were two advertisements. "Spend Your Winter at ....." and "Spend Your Summer at ....." No one could say that if those advertisements were removed unemployment would be increased.

A member better known as "Dry" Isaac Foot asked "What about "Guinness is good for you"? Another member: "It is nice to know that "Skegness is so bracing." A Conservative from Ulster said that as a small boy, he used to be thrilled by seeing notices "Billstickers will be prosecuted" because his father was among other things, a billsticker. "I used to picture my father," he said, "emerging in the small hours of the morning with a pail and dashing from point to point sticking up his bills with the flying squad on his track." Another member giving his personal experience said "I have seen one advertisement of two beefy men lifting large tankards to each other. A socialist defending the posters held up for inspection one showing a view of Ely and another a portrait of George Stephenson, the railway pioneer. But ultimately as the "count" was called and the requisite forty members were not in the House, the Bill of Sir Alfred Knox was thus left in mid-air.

RELIGIOSITY RAMPANT.

Members of the Opposition, regardless of the confidential character of the correspondence of the King's Ambassadors to foreign Governments, continued to press for publication of the report of the British Ambassador in Moscow on religious conditions in Russia, but Mr. Henderson, the Foreign Secretary, taking the stand, which would have been adopted by any Conservative or Liberal in his position, refused to depart from the old precedent of non-publication of such documents.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

—:o:—

Mr. Justice G. D. Madgaonkar, I.C.S., is granted leave.

The Governor-General in Council recognises the appointment of M. E. S. Murray, O.B.E., as Acting Honorary Consul for Sweden at Aden.

Mr. W. P. Shepherd Barron, Chief Engineer, Karachi Port Trust, to act as Chairman of the Karachi Port Trust.

Mr. Kamalakar Shankar Bapat, LL.B., Officiating Personal Assistant to the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs to be Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Sinnar.

Mr. V. V. Phadke to be Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Dharwar.

Mr. S. M. Bhoj to be Additional Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Dharwar.

Mr. R. L. McCulloch to be Deputy Inspector General of Police, C.I.D.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Major M. G. Bhandari, I.M.S. to be Superintendent and Medical Officer, Nasik Road Central Prison.

Mr. A. J. W. Sanson, M.C., to officiate temporarily as District Superintendent of Police, Dharwar.

Mr. A. S. Holland to do duty as Personal Assistant to the Inspector General of Police.

Mr. J. S. Bharucha to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Dharwar.

Mr. J. R. Harris to do duty temporarily as Assistant Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad.

Mr. U. H. Rana to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, East Khandesh.

Mr. D. V. Yennemadi, LL.B., to officiate temporarily as District and Sessions Judge, Sholapur.

Mr. M. R. Davar to be Senior Assistant Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Mr. A. L. Pradhan to be Junior Assistant Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Sir Jean Louis Rieu, I.C.S., has been permitted to retire with effect fom 28th October, 1929.

Dr. W. Burns, D.Sc., Acting Director of Agriculture, is granted leave.

Major H. G. Vaux, Military Secretary to the Governor of Bombay, is granted leave.

Captain C. E. Morrison, M.C., to officiate as Military Secretary.

Lieutenant C. R. Battiscombe is appointed Aide-de-Camp.

Major W. C. Spackman, I.M.S. to hold charge of the post of Civil Surgeon, Sholapur.

Mr. M. E. Haskell to be Industrial Engineer on probation for one year.

Mr. V. B. Pradhan, LL.B., to act as Government Pleader in the High Court, Bombay, vice Mr. P. B. Shingne.

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AWARDED GOLD MEDALS.

What the People Say

THE SRI RAMNAVAMI & LOCAL SOUTH INDIANS.

—:o:—

To the Editor of the "Chronicle".

Sir,—The approaching Sri Ram navami has been brought to the door of the local South Indians by the authorities of the several South Indian Bhajana Samajes with their lists of donations. It will be surprising perhaps to many if they were told that this celebration means a minimum of Rs. 5000 as expenditure contributed by them. The existence of the several samajes, apart from celebrating the festival individually, contributes to much competition and the consequent rivalry and other evil effects arising there-from. In fact sectarianism reigns supreme by such divided counsel and action and the average non-party man, who is interested in neither the one nor the other, is virtually fleeced by all because the innate religious instinct and regard for such celebrations combined with personal considerations make him contribute his quota to each and every list though otherwise he may not pay at least as much for a joint celebration. Cannot the South Indian community copy the local people who celebrate the Ganesh Utsav? For such a small community as the South Indians are, should there be as many as, if not more, half a dozen separate celebrations, all concentrated in such compact part of the city as Parel, Dadar and Matunga? Cannot all these Samajes join together at least for celebrating this festival common to all of them and celebrate it in a specially erected Pandal in a central place and thus not only enlarge the scope of the celebration but also reduce the financial commitments considerably? At least such a move will reduce the number of donation lists and it may be that the donations may increase in such an eventuality. A unification of the several existing samajes beginning with this festival may pave the way for a central place of worship, say for instance a emple at Matunga, an object far easy of achievement by the conjoined action of the entire South Indian community than by the divided efforts of several samajes who aspire to have individual Mandirs. The programme for the nine days celebration which now comprises of only Bhajans and music may also be so altered as to include a series of lectures on matters of common interest such as co-operation, sanitation, domestic science, housing, child welfare, nursing and so on with special days for ladies. Such an enlarged programme will also cater to the varied interests of the different classes of patrons. Will an attempt be made this year? Perhaps the remedy lies in the hands of the patrons who contribute to meet the expenses. They should insist on their respective samajes to centralise the celebrations under any circumstances and then I am sure the object would be gained. Perhaps a few non-party members who are unconnected with any of the existing samajes but who are regularly contributing for the celebration of not only this but other festivals can make a move in the matter. Will they do it?—Yours etc.,

A SOUTH INDIAN DEVOTEE.
Bombay March 20.

A MAHIM GRIEVANCE.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I hope you will be good enough to insert the following in your valued paper.

The residents of Nakuda Tank Cross Lane, situate between Lady Jamsedji and Cadell Roads, Mahim, have repeatedly brought to the notice of the Municipality the nuisance caused to them by the passing of the night-soil carts through the lane and the clouds of dust that blow incessantly into all the houses—to speak nothing of the din caused by the heavy traffic. They have also pointed out that the absence of lamps in the lane—the nearest lamp-post to the lane is about 100 yards to the north and about 200 yards to the south—allow easily the commission of nuisance by low passers-by and have placed them in a terrible state of panic as individuals of questionable character are in the habit of prowling about the lane.

May I suggest to the authorities that be that if they divert the passage of the night-soil carts to another route, have the lane watered at least once a day and a lamp placed in the centre of the lane, all these troubles may be obviated, and they will not only receive our thanks but will enable the Urbs Prima in Indis to make one more stride in its onward march to perfection.—Yours, etc.,

A. L. SEQUEIRA.

INFALLIBLE CONCEIT.

—:o:—

To The Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—In the last number of "The Examiner" (March 15th) which boasts the sub-captoin of "a Catholic weekly, establisher 1850", there is a paragraph about the newly formed Anti-Priestcraft Association.

"This—meaning the A. P. A.—seems to be mainly an affair of Parsis and Hindus concerned with priesthoods which are purely of human invention and consequently open to any amount of priescraft", says the scribbler.

It is a historical fact that the distortion of truth and, as a consequence, the suppesssion of rational knowledge have been the most cherished arms of religions in general and of the church of Rome in particular. The first part of the assertion above quoted offers a new vivid example.

The Anti-Priestcraft Association is not mainly an affair of Parsis and Hindus. Firstly, it is born from the necessity to counteract—at last—in India the harm that irrational beliefs and customs, be these of Christian or any other origin, have been doing since centuries. Secondly, the members of this association are rational beings belonging to many races and the offsprings of beguiled progenitors of all known shades of religion. Does "The Examiner" suppose that the light of Reason is found only among Parsis and Hindus? Verily, verily I say unto him, and this, alas, for his utter confusion, that fortunately for the world and humanity there are even sons and daughters of catholics who possess this light.

Now let me come to the second part of his dictum which is a germ of orthodox conceit. I will repeat it lest its unsavoury savour escapes the reader.

Which (the Parsi and Hindu priesthood) are of purely human invention and open to any amount of priestcraft."

The conclusion to be drawn is, evidently, that the Catholic priesthood is of dvine concoction. Just imagine an Almighty God fashioning a contrivance abounding in hysterical nuns and erotic monks and, in the past,.... hush—No, but I must say—"Inquisitors" who tortured, mutilated and burned alive three million (repeat: Three Million) innocents in the name of a faith said to be based on Love! And they excommunicate even unto this day...

"The Examiner" whose name suggest a new inquisition, goes on to give some interesting news. Listen and be edified!

"Among baptised Catholics there is the well known genus Anti-Clerical, but it is not so easy to define it. You have apparently be lieving Catholics, for instance, who support Anti-Catholic candidates at election times. It is this kind of Anti-Claricalism which is responsible for the bad government in so called Catholic countries ."

How ugly Truth looks garbed in a paper suit made out of the unsold numbers of "The Examiner" of March the 15th 1930!

Look at Spain, Portugal, South Italy, Ireland and see what a high degree of civilization this strictly Catholic countries possess.!?

Ask your history books and let them tell you of the happy days of medieval ignorance and slavery; of St. Bartholomeo's day; of the savage hordes of crusaders; of Bruno, that man of all men, burning alive on a pyre!

Those were the days when the Church reigned supreme.

Refresh your memory and behold once more the plight of Galileo, Copernicus, Servetus and a host of other true prophets of Science and Reason!

Those were the days when Catholics governed!

"There was also a time when the Holy Sea used to auction piots in Paradise (terms cash'. Enquire from "The Examiner" and perhaps he may show you the way to secure a cosy nook in heaven if you agree to vote for Catholic candidates. The new prayer shall now be: "Vote for Catholic candidates and... well, be saved!"

It is impossible for people who have only faith and no Reason, not to fall into contradictions and "The Examiner" is no exception to this rule. Here it is:

"There is also a reasonable kind of Anti-Clericalism which only objects to priests going beyond the proper sphere or otherwise exceeding the just limits of their authority."

How now, how now? A divine institution's members going beyond proper limits? Chuck, chuck, "The Examiner", that is blasphemy. You will have to do penance for it and this letter is the beginning of your long sufferings.

The last phrase of the paragraph on the A. P. A. is a Cimmerian monument, massive and gloomy, of the mental slavery in which the docile children of the Church are held, Hear ye, unbelievers, and repent! !

"Anyway, this Association is so evidently an Anti-Religious concern—it is backed by the Rationalist Press Association—that no Catholic worthy of the name would have anything to do with it."

For once I shall have to agree with "The Examiner."

Indeed to be worthy of the Anti-Priestcraft Association, whose object is to fight all religious beliefs and social customs which cannot stand the test of reason and endeavour to create a tolerent and scientific mentality among the masses of this country, something better, something more heroic than blind faith is wanted, namely, The Courage To Doubt! Yours, etc.,

SARKISS MEGHERIAN.
Bombay, March 17.

NASIK SATYAGRAHA.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You were absolutely right when you wrote in the editorial of your paper dated the 6th inst. that "the Shanaracharya (Dr. Kurtakoti) failed to give any clear lead at a time when it was most needed." If Dr. Kurtakoti had been bold enough to raise his mighty voice on the side of truth and justice he would have paved the way of success to the Untouchables in their valiant fight for entry into the Nasik temple. We have a right to claim from Dr. Kurtakoti the boldness befitting a Sanyasin.

Only the other day I read a beautiful song of the Sannyasin composed by Swami Vivekanand which, in part, reads thus:—

"Few only know the truth. The rest will hate
And laugh at thee, great one; but pay no heed
Go thou, the free; from place to place, and help
Them out of darkness, Maya's veil without
The fear of pain or search for pleasure, go
Beyond them both, Sannyasin bold! Say—
"Om tat sat, Om!"—

The country expects Dr. Kurtakoti to identify himself with the Sannyasin in this song.—Yours, etc.,

R. K. MEDHEKAR.
Dadar, March 19.

A QUERY.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you kindly inform the public through the columns of your esteemed paper, the names of the indigenous mills i.e., mills using "deshi" thread and managed by "deshi" capital. It has been suspected that some of our weaving mills consume, at least partly, foreign thread. To patronize such mills, therefore, under the plea of "deshi" would be a mere farce. The public is largely in ognorance about this very important thing, and they would, like myself, feel highly obliged for this most opportune information.—Yours, etc.,

K. M. SAMANT.
25, Pendsewadi,
Bombay March .
Girgaum.

Presidency Life Insurance Company.

—:o:—

Insurance is rapidly coming into forefront in India for the last ten years, and the public are rapidly understanding the benefits of Insurance. So far the Policies issued by the Indian Insurance Companies have been only with the medical examination. The latest development in Insurance in foreign countries is the giving of policies without medical examination of course, under certain reservations. They were originally issued with small sums and now are being issued in foreign countries for very large amounts. restricting such acceptance to the status of the Party applying for the policy, as well as the calibre of the Agent.

Considering the apathy of the Indian masses for medical examination and the general low economical level of the people, the Presidency Life Insurance Company was started about 5 years ago, for issuing policies without medical examination and with a small amount of premium. The results are encouraging. Policies for large sums are now being issued by the Presidency Life Insurance Company, without medical examination. The usual benefits offered by other companies like the Non-Forfeiture Surrender Value and Reinstatement in case of lapses are also provided for in these policies.

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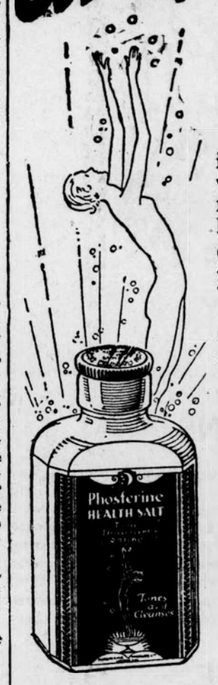

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An occasional glass of Phosferine Health Salt will at once dispel summer lassitude and that tired, languid feeling due to errors of diet or incomplete elimination of waste matter.

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Another Case Of Primus Stove Tragedy.

CORONER'S SEVERE STRICTURES.

A Plea For Enacting Law.

SUICIDES SUSPECTED IN SOME CASES

"It is very distressing and disappointing to see Gujarati speaking Hindus supercilliously defying the warning repeatedly given to them in regard to the stupid manner in which primus stoves are handled in their homes. Every effort has been made in this court to bring them to their senses but they appear to be callous to all remonstrances. The appalling number of deaths among their young women between the ages of 15 and 20 years from primus stoves, is in their estimation, a trival matter. There are intelligent people who do not believe that deaths can be purely accidental. They think that some of these deaths must be suicidal, and some others—the result of a deliberate plan to get rid of a young wife who is not wanted in the house. In this case, the victim is a lad of 18 but that does not appear the main issue. It is high time for a law to be passed as a temporary measure making the sale to or purchase by Gujarati-speaking Hindus of primus stoves an offence punishable with imprisonment on the line of section 304—A Indian Penal Code."

With this rider the coroner's jury on Friday returned a verdict of death due to burns on the body of Punshi Pasu (18) a Hindu lad residing at Sir Pherozsha Mehta Road. The deceased, the evidence showed, was lighting a primus stove on Wednesday evening. He pumped the stove and poured spirit on the flames when his clothes caught fire and sustained severed burns. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he died subsequently. The coroner's jury returned a verdict as above.

"RELEASE MEERUT PRISONERS."

"This Foul Persecution Must Stop."

INCIDENT IN STRANGERS' GALLERY IN COMMONS.

LONDON, March 20.

In the Commons, during the Coal Bill debate, a man in the strangers' gallery flung pamphlets on the floor of the House shouting "Down with the Labour Government". Pamphlets read "Release Meerut prisoners" and proceeded to place on members of Commons responsibility for their imprisonment. "They have lain in Meerut for a year" it said "and are now being tried without a jury. This foul prosecution of the Indian working class movement by the Labour Goverment must stop". The incident lasted thirty seconds. The man was ejected.—Reuter.

MORE INDIAN SYMPATHISERS.

—:o:—

There was a second incident in the Commons when a woman in a Strangers' Gallery a couple of hours after first incident shouted "Release Indian Prisoners" and threw a shower of pamphlets on the floor of the House. She was hurriedly removed and offered no resistance.

LATER.

The man and woman interrupters in the Commons last night described themselves as Communits. They were detained by Police until the rising of the House.—Reuter.

CABIN STEWARD STILL IN WITNESS-BOX.

—:o:—

Cross-Examination Of Abdul Hakim

JOGLEKAR'S SUGGESTION TO MEERUT COURT.

MEERUT, March 20.

Proceedings in the Meerut "Conspiracy" Case were dull throughout, but the monotony was once broken by Joglekar when peels of laughter greeted his humourous suggestion that it was one year to-day since they had been arrested and that the case had not been proved against them and as such they should be released so that they might pursue their legitimate activities.

Mahad Abdul Hakim, cabin steward, who was examined and cross-examined yesterday was further cross-examined at length by several accused. In reply to one question witness said that on arrival at Calcutta his baggages were not searched but the Custom Officials passed them. Replying to Saigal, accused, witness said that he never saw the contents of the letters given to him. They might be blank papers. Witness added he did not know whether there were police informers on board the ship. The evidence of the witness was not concluded when the court rose for the day.—A. P.

INDIAN AIRMEN REACH ENGLAND.

Not Eligible For Aga Khan's Prize.

LONDON, March 20.

Mr. Chawla landed at Thetford aerodrome Norfolk. He will fly to Croydon to-morrow.

There was a large gathering at Croydon, this afternoon, to welcome Mr. Chawla including Mr. Bertram, representing Air Minister, Mr. A. M. Green representing the India Office, Mr. Peak, representing the Royal Aero Club and the Mayor of Croydon.—Reuter.

BEFORE REACHING ENGLAND.

—:o:—

Bearings Lost Twice.

LONDON, March 20.

Mr. Chawla, interviewed by Reuter, said that he lost bearings in a dense fog in the Channel and circled round the ship at a height of fifty feet until someone on board a ship signalled direction of the Coast. He and his companion then reached land and tried to find the Thames but again lost their bearings and decided to land. They came down without mishap. There were only three forced landings in the whole flight; and this was the first time they had lost their way. No engine trouble was experienced throughout the flight. Their flying speed was about eighty miles per hour. Their plans were uncertain but they might fly back to India. Mr. Chawla did not know whether the flight would make him eligible for the Aga Khan's Prize, but he said he had won a similar sum, offered by an anonymous donor.—Reuter.

NOT ELIGIBLE FOR AGAKMAN'S PRIZE.

LONDON, March 21.

Chawla and his companion are ineligible for Aga Khan's prize which has been offered for solo flight.—Reuter.

NO BREAKING-UP OF CONFERENCE.

Reason For M Briand's Return To Paris.

ITALY THE STUMBLING BLOCK?

LONDON Ma

French spokesman, interviewed by Reuter, explained that M. Briand's return to Paris to-day was due to the fact that he had been requested to appear before the Chamber on the Committee on Foreign Affairs and added that his return in no way implied a breaking-up of the Conference. He drew attention to two outstanding questions, firstly the Franco-Italian question which could only be settled by putting aside the question of parity and by producing something definite, and secondly, figures between France and Britain which could only be modified if a pact for better organisation of peace in Europe could be developed. He added that M. M. Tardieu and Briand intended to return soon, but whether their movements could be accelerated or retarded depended on the developments in London. He concluded by saying that the "four Powers are agreed on the need for preparing a programme of construction, but Italy stands out. That is the main difficulty."

U. S. PROPOSALS AND JAPAN.

Tokio.—There is a growing belief here that Government will not be able to accept the United States Naval proposals. A definite decision will probably be reached by the Cabinet this week-end. It is expected that the Cabinet will reject the proposals in their present form and leave the door open for further negotiations.—Reuter.

HOISTING NATIONAL FLAG.

—:o:—

MINISTER NOON EXONERATED.

Independence Dau Incident.

LAHORE, Mar 21.

The Punjab Legislative Council and the galleries were full when Minister Malik Feroze Khan Noon rose to repudiate the charges made by Mr. Labh Singh, in connection with the unseating of Malik Lal Khan, Vice-President of the Gujranwala Municipality, for ordering the hoisting of the National Flag on the Municipal premises.

Earlier, a brief discussion over the question of procedure in the debate resulted in the walk-out of Mr. Afzal Haq, the mover of the cut on which the debate was initiated. Mr. Afzal Hay had objected to giving an opportunity to Malik Ferozekhan Noon to make a speech after the closure motion had been carried.

MINISTER TO SPEAK.

The President said that the opportunity was being given because the House, on Tuesday, had unanimously demanded an explanation of the Minister.

Dr. Gokulchand Narang suggested a compromise that after the Minister had had his say, Mr. Afzal Haq should be allowed to reply to the debate.

The President eventually asked the House whether the Minister only should be allowed to speak or not.

The House having by a majority replied in the affirmative, the Minister stood up to make a speech when Mr. Afzal Haq said "I must go out. This is an infringement of the rights of the minority."

HIGH-HANDED PRESIDENT.

Minister Noon, speaking in the absence of the mover of the token cut, said that on January 26, the President of Gujranwala Municipality locked the doors of the Municipal Hall, prior to his temporary absence from the town, as he feared that Congressites would forcibly take possession of the Hall and hoist the National Flag on it. During this temporary absence of the President, Malik Lal Khan, Vice-President, ordered the Municipal Secretary to allow the Congress to hoist the National Flag on it and also supply them with a pole.

VIOLATING LAW.

The Vice-President by issuing this order, violated the provisions of Municipal law. The Council had passed a law that members of local bodies should take the oath of allegiance before being allowed to join such bodies. The speaker merely enforced that law which Malik Lal Khan had violated.

Turning to the charges levelled by Mr. Labh Singh, the Minister said that the charge that Mallik Lal Khan's seat was not being filled by an election in order to avoid the contingency of Malik Lal Khan or his nominee being elected was baseless, as firstly, the question of filling that vacancy would not be decided by the speaker, and secondly, the seat, he had been informed, was being filled by election.

MOTION LOST.

He admitted that he had written to the Deputy Commissioner to get an explanation from Malik Lal Khan which explaination the Government possessed. Thus, a chance was given to Malik Lal Khan to explain his conduct. The Deputy Commissioner never called anybody to his bungalow to secure signatures for a protest against the action of the Vice President. One member of the Committee had represented to the speaker that the members wished to protest against the action of the Vice-President and he replied "let the protest come in writing."

The motion for a cut was then put and lost, no-body claiming a division.—A. P.

"LET US CUT AWAY."

—:o:—

Professor On Indian Situation.

LONDON, March 19.

A striking exposition of the true implications of th situation in India was made by Professor Radhakrishnan at a luncheon given in his honour by Lord Mayor of Liverpool. Professor Radhakrishnan stressed the fact that among the great nations of the world, India alone was a subject nation Professor Radhakrishnan also explained in a very effective manner the Independence movement in India which has sprung into prominence.

He declared that there was no intelligent Indian even among the non-co-operators who favoured a violent forcible severance of British connection. What really happened was that there was always someone who said "Let us in the meanwhile govern" and the retort came "Let us cut away." To this retort, the reply was given that there would be then in India a hell on earth and the retort again was "We will go to hell in the struggle to reach Heaven rather than live in oppression."—Free Press Beam Service.

TO-DAY and THIS WEEK VIVEKANAND PICTURES

PRESENTS MISS ZUBEDA IN

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SUPPORTED BY THE STRONG CAST MR. UDWADIA, (WELKNOWN VILAIN STAR).

Story depicting the love for the Girl of a proud minister & his greed for the crown. Hair-raising fight & extraordinary stunts etc.

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COMMUNISTS' CLASH WITH POLICE.

"Dastardly And Unprovoked Attack."

OUR LONDON LETTER.

By Air Mail.
By Sunder Rabadi.)

LONDON, March 7.

In response to the manifesto issued by the German, French and British Communist Party to demonstrate against world unemployment, against capital rationalisation and for the seven hour day with full wages and to fight together against the Young Plan and for the defence of the Soviet Union, the workers, employed and unemployed, in every part of Britain, took the streets against starvation on Thursday. A few mild skirmishes btween the demonstrators and the police were reported. Five men were charged at the Manchester Police Court with disorderly behaviour and with assaulting the police; there were exciting scenes in Dublin and four men were arrested.

RED THURSDAY.

In London five men were injured during a demonstration on Tower Hill and at Glasgow four men were arrested. "Red Thursday" as it has been described, was organised by the local Communist Party and one of them who addressed the crowd described the skirmish as "a dastardly and unprovoked attack". He alleged that a mounted policeman struck down a woman, and he appealed for witnesses, as they intended to sue a policeman who, he said, had struck a man with his truncheon. When it became known that the leaders intended to march to the Mansion House, and, if possible, head a deputation to the Lord Mayor, the city police authorities intimated that on no accounts would this be allowed. If any attempt was made to march in a body from Tower Hill to the centre of the city, it was stated the Riot Act would be read, and it would be necessary to use force.

BRUTAL POLICE ATTACK.

The leaders agreed that it would be inexpedient to march into the city, and accepted the assurance of the police that they might be permitted to march round certain streets in the vicinity of Tower Hill. As soon as the speeches on the parapet of the Hill were finished, and the leaders and banner-bearers were going down Tower Hill steps a misunderstanding seems to have arisen. The advance guard were met by the city mounted police, and their ranks broken up. The men, fled through All Hallows, Barking and by the Churchyard as they emerging they were caught by the officers with drawn batons. A lively scene followed.

PASSERS BY STRUCK DOWN.

People who had nothing to do with the demonstration were caught in an unexpected struggle; and several persons who were only onlookers appear to have been injured. One old matchseller standing on the kerb had his face badly injured, and another by-stander was rendered unconscious. A press photographer was also hurt, and was taken to hospital, but left after treatment. It must be mentioned that the police played an unnecessarily large part in promoting the Communist cause. By their interference they have afforded an opportunity to the demonstrators that the authorities were alarmed into suppressing the right of free speech. Why exactly the demonstrators who met in no very large numbers at Tower Hill should have been forbidden to march towards Mansion House and what occasion was there for threatening them with the Riot Act is not clear yet and will not be clear on any future occasion, because no member of Parliament will care to bother about it in the House.

FOOD TAXES.

Mr. Baldwin, the Conservative Leader, sprang a surprise on his Party and the country on Tuesday in a speech to delegates from the constituencies, when he announced at the Hotel Cecil, a new policy on food taxes, against which he has up to now been pledged. If returned to power the Conservatives would immediately summon unconditionally an Empire Conference to discuss economic arrangement. If as a result there should emerge an agreement that "would give us great benefits" said he, and that demanded in return a tax on some articles of food from a foreign country, or taxes on some articles. Then the whole issue would be put before the country by the referendum method. The defeat of food taxes would not involve the resignation of the Government.

Mr. Baldwin's proposals would involve an entirely new departure in British politics. The referendum has had its advocates, especially for the solution of big controversial issues which have involved constitutional change or have cut across the ordinary party lines, and it was suggested by Conservatives during the Parliament Act discussions as a method of ending a deadlock between the two Houses.

MRS. PANKHURST.

Britain paid tribute to the late Mrs. Pankhurst on Thursday when Mr. Baldwin unveiled Mr. Walker's statue of Mrs. Pankhurst in Victoria Tower Gardens. The statute is in recognition of the greatness of Emmeline Pankhurst in her persistence. She was ready to suffer imprisonment for the "Vote"; to hunger strike for it; to endure untold anguish, again and again, as often as might be necessary. Mr. Baldwin recalled her words uttered at the time of her trial. She said "I have courted imprisonment. I demand punishment. I want to be tried for sedition" She was not moved when she was sent for three years' penal servitude under the "Cat and Mouse" Act. It may be recalled here that Mrs. Pankhurst's first entry into political life was as the young bride of Dr. Pankhurst whose name was already a household world in British politics.

TERCENTENRY OF SHREE SHIVAJI.

—:o:—

(From a Correspondent.)

PALGHAR, March 20.

Tercenteury of Shree Shivaji—the founder of Swarajya, was celebrated at Palghar, the 17th inst. under the presidentship of Sjt. Balasahib Dandekar. First the procession of Shivaji's photo started from Mr. Shroff's bungalow and reached Mr. R. G. Dandekar's Bunglow. After the games of lathi and others were performed, a meeting was held with Mr. Balasahib in the chair. Messrs. Shorff, Baburao Dandekar and Goshavi spoke in the meeting After a vote of thanks to the chair, the meeting terminated.

ZEISS-SCHOLARSHIP FOR INDIAN STUDENT.

—:o:—

Mr. R. C. Majumdar Selected.

Dr. F. Thierfelder, Hon. Secretary India Institute of "Die Deutsche Akademie" Munich writes:—

The world-famous Zeiss optical factory of Jena has offered a scholarship of RM 200 (two hundred Marks) per month, tenable for one year, to a deserving Indian student of physics. The Donors were kind enough to put the money at the disposal of the Deutsche Akademie and also to entrust it with the task of selecting the proper candidate. Among the numerous applicants for the stipends of the Deutsche Akademie, the choice has fallen on Mr. Rames Chandra Majumdar, the student of Prof Saha of Allahabad.

Disastrous Fire At Bandar-i-Gaz

—:o:—

LONDON, March 21.

Teheran.—It is reported that a fire at Bandar-i-Gad has destroyed 394 houses. A few lives have been lost and many persons are injured; but reports are conflicting.—Reuter.

ABSOLUTE HELPLESSNESS OF S. A. INDIANS.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION IS UTTERLY UNDEMOCRATIC.

Col. Wedgewood's Views On Indians Overseas.

LONDON, March 19.

One of the recent developments in Labour Politics is the tours undertaken by its prominent members to the distant parts of the Empire, with a view to study at first hand their problems and conditions. Col. Wedgwood returned to England from South Africa only very recently.

ABSOLUTE HELPLESSNESS.

Interviewed by the London representative of the Free Press of India, Col. Wedgwood gave him the benefit of his impressions. Referring to Indians in South Africa, Col. Wedgwood said that the only hope for Indians in that Dominion was in the Government of India making strong representations, either directly to the Imperial Government, or to the South African Government itself. The position of South African Indians was one of absolute helplessness, living as they were in the midst of people whose sense of justice had not been very fully developed. One of the questions which was very likely to arise in the minds of Indians in South Africa was as to whether their position would not be better if South Africa were outside the Empire.

KENYA—NO CHANGE.

Col. Wedgwood then referred to the position of Indians in Kenya and said that he could not imagine any change taking place in regard to the constitution until there had been a change of Governors. "Personally, I would not desire," said Col. Wedgwood, "any change whatever in the constitution of Kenya, until both the Indian and the native population are in a position to take their respective share in the self-government of the colony."

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

The conversation then turned to the question of communal representation. Col. Wedgwood characterised communal representation as utterly undemocratic and thought that the very fact that the Hertzog Government brought it forward as a means of depriving the Cape natives of their vote on the communal roll ought to be enough to put every lover of the oppressed people on his guard against this travesty of democracy.

BAD FOR INDIANS.

Discussing the problem of Indians in Ceylon, Col. Wedgwood said he considered it very unfortunate that the Labour Government's modifications to the recommendations of the Donoughmore Report are to the disadvantage of Indians in Ceylon.—Free Press Beam Service.

QUOTATION'S OF LOCAL 'ILL CLOTH.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)
Bombay, Mar. 21.

KHADI:—

	Rs. a. Per lb.
Textile	0 10 3
Century	0 10 0
Karimbhoy	0 8 9
Gold Mohor	0 10 0
Moon	0 10 3

LONG CLOTH (full weight 34/40 In.)

	Per lb.
Century 91½-92½	0 13 9
„ 6404-8705	0 14 0
Fazal (Mahal)	0 14 0
Prahlad	0 12 0
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	0 13 0
Manekji (Patangia)	0 13 3
Daud Sahib	0 13 6

LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202 5303

	Per lb.
Rachael Mill	0 14 6
David	0 14 0
Moon	0 14 0
Phoenix	0 0 0
Jam	0 12 6
Appollo	0 14 0

LONG CLOTH X Quality.

David	0 13 3
Swan Finlay	0 14 0
Appollo	0 13 6
Gold Mohor	0 13 6
Century	0 13 9

LONG CLOTH Satin Calendar 34-42 In.

	Per lb.
Textile (Hand)	0 13 0
Spring (Merchant)	0 13 0
Century (Bugle)	0 13 0
Appollo (Pyala)	0 12 9
Tata Mill (Darji)	0 13 3
Sakuntla	0 13 0
Manekji (Kunda)	0 11 9
Pehlad (Siwala)	0 12 0
Rachael	0 12 6
David	0 12 9
Maher	0 13 0
Kachhwa	0 12 3
Moon	0 12 6

LEPAD.

Spring	0 13 0
Textile	0 13 0
Century	0 13 0
David	0 13 0
Appollo	0 13 0

DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards.

	Rs. a. p. Per lb.
Spring (Balanee)	0 14 9
Textile (Bycle)	0 14 6
Jacob	0 14 3
David	0 14 3
Century	0 14 6
Mun Mill	0 14 6
3732 Moon	0 14 6
3842 Mayer	0 14 6

DHOOTIES 10 Yards.

Spring (Balance)	0 13 9
Textile (Bycycle)	0 13 6
Century	0 13 6
Jecob	0 13 3
Moon Mill	0 13 6
1386 Tata Per Piece	2 9 0
David	0 13 3

GIN COLOURED.

A 1515 Tulsidas	10 8 0
B 1515 Ratilal	11 4 0

MARKIN JAPAN:—

4488	0 0 0
8383	8 8 0
38	9 4 0
Yards 120	20 8 0
Yards 46 Chilli	0 0 0
9898	9 10 0
8015	8 6 0
9797	8 5 0
6300	0 0 0
44000	0 0
Karela	0 0 0
Peecn	11 4 0

BLACK CHECK.

5800 Sholapur	8 8 0

SALITA.

	Per lb.
Century	0 0 0
Tata	0 13 0
Spring (Merchant)	0 13 0

DUKDI Yards 12-13-14—

Kanta	0 15 9
Victoria	0 14 6
Phoenix	0 0 0
Framji	0 15 6

DHOTI FITA CHIRMA.

Yards 5 to 9

Chhawani	0 0 0
China	0 14 0
Moon	0 14 0
Phoenix	0 0 0
Meher	0 14 6
Simplex	0 13 4½

Yards. 10

Chhawani	0 0 0
China	0 14 0
Moon	0 14 0
Phoenix	0 0 0
Maher	0 14 0
Simplex	0 13 4½

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BOMBAY SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1930.

"NO FURTHER BROOKING OF DELAY".

—:o:—

Working Committee To Be Invested With Full Powers.

A. I. C. C. DECIDES ON CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

(From Our Special Representative)
AHMEDABAD, Mar. 21.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru returned last night armed with definite instructions from Mahatmaji. Complete secrecy is maintained as regards the nature of these instructions. It is, however, surmised that the line of action to be decided upon in to-day's meeting will satisfy all sections. The Extremist leaders are showing a tendency towards immediate action, be it of whatever nature. They are tired of waiting even till Gandhiji is arrested. The general consensus of opinion seems to be in favour of mass Civil Disobedience on a country-wide scale, on the issue of the Salt Tax in the first instance. It is generally believed that Mahatmaji's instructions also are to that effect. If mass civil disobedience is decided upon, the beginning of it will be made on the 6th April, when the National Week commences. It is more than likely that Gandhiji also will prefer this very day for launching his non-violent fight on the field of Dandi. The day, therefore, is regarded as highly auspicious for the beginning of an All-India Battle on the issue of Salt Tax.

The question of individual dictatorship has for the time being receded into the back grounds, since the general opinion among members of the A.I.C.C. does not betray any anxiety about any definite action being taken in that direction. Taking stock of the situation as a whole the A.I.C.C. will in all probability arm the Working Committee with full powers of taking action which the developments in the situation would demand from time to time.

In the morning there was a meeting of the All-India Spinners' Association.

WORKING COMMITTEE MEETS.

Immediately after that the Working Committee met to consider the present political situation, and draft resolution in that connection. Last night the Committee had dispersed after disposing of the routine items. Besides those who attended yesterday, Pandit Jawaharlal and Abul Kalam Azad were present. The Committee sat till noon. It has transpired that the main resolution has been unanimously accepted by the Committee.

More members of the A.I.C.C. arrived this morning. Nearly 100 members are expected to be present. Among the notable arrivals to-day are Babu Rajendra Prasad, Messrs. Gangadharro Dashpande, Nariman, Brelvi, Konda Venkatappaya of Andhra and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. Members are anxious to finish the proceedings before this evening. So far as the resolution about Civil Disobedience is concerned no serious controversy is expected on it. In the event of Mass Civil Disobedience being accepted as an immediate programme, Sardar Sardul Singh is not likely to push forward his resolution regarding the march on Viceregal Lodge. A formal resolution will be passed congratulating all those who have gone to gaol for the cause of the country.

—:o:—

Only Congress Responsible For Satyagraha.

From Our Special Representative.
AHMEDABAD, March 21.

In an atmosphere rendered considerably tense by all manner of speculations, the All-India Congress Committee met at two this afternoon in a specially erected pandal in the compound of the Vidyapith. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru presiding. About 75 members representing most of the provinces attended. The enclosures reserved for visitors were fully packed, despite the fact that every visitor had to pay a fee of Rs. 10. Among the members next to Gujarat, U. P., Bombay, Maharashtra, and Andhra had a large representation.

Mr. Reginald Reynolds, who had acted as Gandhiji's messenger to the Viceroy, became centre of attraction, as everybody was anxious to have a look at him.

PROCEEDINGS.

The proceedings began a quarter of an hour after time. In his opening remarks President Jawaharlal thanked the members for having come to Ahmedabad from distant parts of the country. It was not possible, he said, to hold the meeting at any other place. When the venue was fixed, it was expected that Gandhiji would be able to attend. Circumstances had changed in the meanwhile. As the situation stood to-day nobody would expect Gandhiji to be in their midst.

IMPORTANT MATTERS.

There were two important matters which they had to consider They had, in the first instance, to confirm the resolution passed by the Working Committee, authorising Mahatmaji to initiate and control the campaign of Civil Disobedience. They had then to consider what line of action they would adopt for the future. There was lot of talk in the Press about appointing a successor to control the campaign after Mahatmaji's arrest.

NO DICTATOR.

There was no question of a Dictator at present. The Congress could not stop at merely appointing a Commander-in-Chief and then waive its responsibility. Gandhiji was authorized to initiate the campaign, because he was regaded on all hands an expert in sucessfully conducting a Satyagraha campaign. Even though Gandhiji was conducting the campaign at present the responsibility was solely of the Congress. The Working Committee had only approved of Gandhiji's plans and allowed them to be put into operation by him as he desired it The President made it perfectly clear that, whosoever might be in charge of the campaign the Congress would be responsible at all times.

WANTED ACTION.

Proceeding he pointed out that a time had come when every word they said there had got to be translated into action. The whole world was watching the national fight in India.

The Committee then passed the budget for the ensuing year. The budget makes a provision for an expenditure of Rs. 25,000.

—:o:—

A. I. C. C. Meeting Turned Into "War Council."

(From Our Special Representative)
AHMEDABAD, Mar. 21.

The All-India Congress Committee met and dispersed within an hour and three quarters. As Pandit Jawaharlal remarked in his concluding speech the meeting, shortest though it was, has done most important work. It had all the appearance of emergency deliberations of a War Council. There seemed to be no desire on anybody's part to indulge in long speeches, much less to raise any controversy on an important issue. The meeting acted as one man in taking decisions on the great political issue before the country. It was indeed one man's meeting since Pandit Jawaharlal did most of the speaking and that, too, was confined to the necessary elucidation of a question.

PERFECT SOLUTION.

The main resolution regarding Civil Disobedience was in the words of a prominent member of the Working Committee, the perfect solution of a great problem. According to this resolution Mass Civil Disobedience on the issue of Salt Tax will be launched all over India as soon as Gandhiji issued his instructions or even earlier in case he is arrested.

HAPPY COINCIDENCE.

It is a happy coincidence that Gandhiji, if allowed to go to the end of his journey, will begin his battle on or about the day when the great National Week begins. It is going to be a real National Week this year. Several members had some doubts about the exact implications of the resolution passed by the Working Committee at its last Ahmedabad meeting. The resolution passed by the A.I.C.C. to-day has completely removed those doubts and the members are returning to their provinces with full authority to launch a campaign of Mass Civil Disobedience after only a fortnight. The section of politicians represented by Mr. Shrinivas Iyengar and his comrades was conspicuous by its absence at the meeting. Mr. Mahadeo Desai helped to simplify the situation by asking the House to count upon Mahatmaji issuing his own instructions in a day or two after he reached his destination.

MAHATMA'S SUCCESSOR.

The question as to who would succeed Mahatmaji in charge of the movement was solved by the resolution which the House unanimously adopted by authorising the President to nominate his successor in case he was arrested. The President made it perfectly clear that whoever was in control of a particular campaign the responsibility of the campaign as a whole rested with the Congress and none else.

DETAILED PROCEEDINGS.

The main resolution dealing with the political situation, giving directions to Provincial Committees and congratulating those who have gone to gaol in the country's cause was put from the Chair and was passed unanimously. Some doubts were expressed which were explained by the President to the satisfaction of all. Mr. Mathura Prasad raised a point that the action of the Provincial Committees should not be made subject to the three conditions, namely, Mahatmaji's reaching the destination, committing the breach of the Salt Laws and his word of direction. He imagined a possibility of Mahatmaji being not arrested and at the same time not being allowed to commit the breach of law. Mahatmaji's arrest or in its absence a word of order from him ought to be enough for Provincial Committees to take action.

PRESIDENT EXPLAINS.

The President explained that it was impossible for Government to prevent Gandhiji from committing breach of Law without arresting him. If he was not arrested he was there to give his own instructions.

Mr. Mahadeo Desai explained that Gandhiji would be issuing his instructions in two or three days.

The President further explained that if any petty civil disobedience was necessary by way of preparation they were at perfect liberty to start it immediately. But anything like Mass Civil Disobedience must not be started unless Gandhiji reached his destination and gave his word.

Dr. Alam wanted to know whether non-violence was a creed or a policy and whether the fight they had started was political or religious. The question was not seriously taken by the House.

The resolution was carried unanimously, all doubts having been removed.

EMERGENCY MEASURE.

There was some discussion on the second resolution authorizing the President to nominate his successor and members of his Cabinet in times of emergency when it was impracticable to follow the ordinary procedure in such cases. The President made it clear that personally he did not like such a resolution, but the circumstances demanded it. So far as his action was concerned he needed no instructions from anybody. A strong man could do anything he wanted without anybody's instructions. Only weak men required resolutions.

Mr. Abhyankar from Nagpur suggested that in times of emergency the President might nominate anybody to his Council. But so far as the election of the President was concerned it must be left to the A.I.C.C. alone.

Pandit Motilal Nehru pointed out that it was a businesslike resolution. They were not yet in the midst of a revolution. It was necessary that they should provide in time against the contingency that was bound to arise.

Mr. Ranchhoddas Gandhi from Burma appealed to the House to have full trust in Mahatmaji and the Working Committee.

The resolution was carried.

AMERICAN BRANCH.

There was considerable discussion over the resolution disaffiliating the American Branch of the Indian National Congress. The President explaining the resolution made it clear that the American Branch had refused to supply any information about their constitution although repeated reminders were sent by him. He was aware of only two names connected with that Branch. The Branch not only did not represent the aims and objects of the Congress but often times misrepresented them. Gandhiji had received cables from several American friends pointing out that there was fundamental difference between the views of the Congress and those emanating from the American Branch. Considering all these circumstances it had become necessary in the interests of the Congress to disaffiliate that Branch.

Dr. Hardikar expressed his apprehension that the resolution might create difficulties for Indian students in America.

NO SECRECY WITH US.

Pandit Motilalji maintained that there was no secrecy about the Congress plans and programme. They were fighting in the open field and they would not countenance any subterranean methods Everybody representing the Congress must follow the policy adopted by the Congress. The resolution was unanimously carried.

This brought the work of the meeting to an end.

Pandit Jawaharlal in his concluding remarks observed that although the meeting was the shortest one, the work transacted was most important. He hoped that the next time they met none of them would be there.

CHINA'S 'SOUVENIRS'.

Referring to the repression in the country he said with emphasis that the repression was not going to stop the agitation. The fight they had started would continue till 'Purna' Swaraj was won. He then exhibited to the House two excellent 'souvenirs' which were presented to the Congress by China with Phongi Uttama, a representative of the Congress at the funeral of Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen.

After this the meeting dispersed.

WORKING COMMITTEE MEETS AGAIN.

The Working Committee had one more meeting in the evening and also the Board of Hindustani Seva Dal. Babu Rajendra Prasad was elected to the Working Committee in place of Sadar Vallabhbhai in jail.

CALCUTTA THANA ATTACKED.

—:o:—

Police Rush Out With Lathis.

SEQUEL TO "MEERUT DAY" CELEBRATIONS.

CALCUTTA, Mar 21.

Three arrests were made last evening when a mob about 300 strong attacked Bow Bazar Thana following the arrest of an uncountry man, Chiranji Shroff, for alleged disorderly behavior while a procession led by the Bengal Workers and Peasants Party was celebrating what was described as "Meerut Day". It is stated that when requests to the crowd to disperse failed, the Police rushed out with lathis and scattered the crowd.—A. P.

SWADESHISM IN PERSIA.

"Buy Only Homemade Stuff."

ORDER ON GOVT. SERVANTS.

LONDON, March 21.

Teheran.—All Government servants have been ordered to buy only home made stuff for their clothing.—Reuter.

PERSIAN EX-MINISTER OF FINANCE.

—:o:—

To Be Tried By Special Court For Speculation.

LONDON, March 21.

Teheran.—The Medjliss agreed today to the motion of the Minister of Justice to arraign ex-Minister of Finance, Prince Firooz Nosrated-Dowleh, for speculation. He will be tried by a special court which was recently constituted.—Reuter.

Persia's New Ministry Of Economics.

LONDON, March 21.

Teheran.—From 21st March, the Persian new year, the Ministry of Public Works will be known as Ministry of Roads and Communications and a new Ministry of Economics will be established.—Reuter.

MEERUT DAY IN LAHORE.

—:o:—

Young Boys Attacked By Police.

JOURNALIST HURT.

LAHORE, March 21.

An attack by the police on the young processionists late last night marred the otherwise peaceful Meerut Day Celelbration here. It is stated at 11 in the night after dispersal of the public meeting in the Lange Mandi a band of youngsters were returning through the city in a small procession making various shouts and it is alleged about two dozen constables armed with lathis under the city Kotwal suddenly appeared and began beating the boys.

It is also stated Mr. Abinashchandra Bali, a journalist standing aside and watching the proceedings was also attacked inflicting slight injuries. He enquired of the Kotwal the particulars but was refused. The police made two arrests.—Free Press.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE IN BENGAL.

50 Satyagrahis Wait For Council's Decision.

CALCUTTA, Mar 21.

Fifty satyagrahis from Comilla reached here yesterday evening "en route" to Bankura, where the party will halt till the decision of the Bengal Civil Disobedience Council on th question of starting a campaign of Civil Disobedience by breaking the Salt Act is taken. The party leave by train for Bankura where they will hold meetings for carrying on a civil disobedience propaganda.—A. P.

TARIFF BILL AND KEROSENE POOLS.

Sir Purshottamdas Fighting Speech.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 21.

Question hour in the Legislative Assembly was enlivened to-day by a series of supplementary interpellations over Mr. Haji's question enquiring why four new saloons were being ordered for Executive Councillors, when no British Cabinet Minister needed saloons. Sir George Schuster replied that the four saloons were needed to replace six saloons built over twenty-five years ago.

Mr. Neogy: Am I to understand that the Government intend to reduce the number of Executive Councillors from six to four?

POOLING SALOONS.

Sir George Schuster: No. We propose to pool the saloons instead of reserving them for each member, and four will be sufficient. In fact, there might be a further reduction.

Mr. Neogy: What will happen during Christmas when all Executive Councillors are supposed to be on tour? (Laughter).

Sir George Schuster: I take it that the member is solicitous about our comfort. We can then requisition some tourist car. (Renewed Laughter).

SCHUSTER'S EXPERIENCE.

Pandit Kunzru: What is the noble member's own experience regarding the need for such saloons?

Sir George Schuster: Conditions in India are different. Members have to tour sometimes for weeks together, which is not the case with British Cabinet Ministers. On the other hand my experience of Sudan is that even more comfortable saloons are provided there for Government members and high officials. (Official Cheers.)

TARIFF BOARD AND OIL INDUSTRY.

—:o:—

Sir Purshottamdas Fighting Speech.

Mr. Haji: Should not an ordinary first class for a Executive Conucillor and second class for his assistant be enough?

Sir George Schuster: That would not be either convenient for work or less costly.

Mr. Amarnath Dutta:—Is the Member aware that Gandhiji does more important work travelling third class? (Cheers).

Sir George Schuster:—That is a matter of opinion but the work, however important is of a different kind, (counter cheers).

STANDING HAJ COMMITTEE.

The House proceeded to elect five Moslem members to the Standing Haj Committee and then resumed discussion on Sardar Gulabsingh's amendment for reduction of excise duty on kerosene from eighteen pies to fifteen pies.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas in a fighting speech repudiated the suggestion of Mr. Lamb that Mr. Birla was supporting increase in excise duty as he himself was interested in having an oil import business. Referring to telegram sent abroad by oil producers in India that Mr. Birla was selling imported kerosene in the style of "Gandhi Oil" thereby creating political antagonism, he said such tactics were unworthy of Europeans in India.

SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS GOES AT WHITE HIRELINGS.

Proceeding Sir Purshottamdas alluded to Mr. Birla who, in spite dustry, had opposed to the Government proposal of protective duty. He said there were industrial magnates who came to the House in their right, while there were some Europeans who came as hirelings and glorified clerks serving the interests of their masters at home.

Sir Darcy Lindsay protested against the remark and said he had his own independent business and he had been in the country for over 30 years serving India to the best of his ability.

Sir Purshottamdas pointed out that his remarks had no reference to Sir Darcy Lindsay for whom he had great respect. But the speaker urged that Mr. Lamb should withdraw his insinuations against Mr. Birla.

WON'T WITHDRAW ANY INSINUATIONS.

Mr. Lamb said he had made no insinuations against Mr. Birla and if he (Mr. Birla) had objected to any of his statement he could have spoken for himself. He said he would not withdraw any of his remarks.

Proceeding Sir Purshottamdas congratulated Government on the first step in the right direction which he characterised as in the best interests of the country and the consumer.

Sir Purshottamdas alluded to the peculiar manner in which the question of oil had been referred to the Tariff Board. His information was that within two weeks of Government receiving the application, it was referred to the Board.

Sir George Rainy intervening said it was after six months of the oil companies approaching Government that they had referred the matter to the Board.

Sir Purshottamdas wanted Sir George Rainy to place all the papers on the subject on the table of the House which Sir George said he was not willing to do. Sir Purshottamdas said the inference was obvious. Government might have been approached by the oil companies six months before but the precise form in which the question was referred to the Board was received only two weeks before they referred the matter to the Board.

Sir George Rainy: Does the member question my veracity? I have not here before me all the relevant papers but speaking from memory I can say that the oil companies approached Government six months before the matter was referred to the Board.

NEVER QUESTIONED SIR GEORGE'S VERACITY.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas said he did not question the veracity of Sir George Rainy. On the other hand, Sir George Rainy was one of the few Government members whose veracity he could not question even in his dreams. Having got fuller information from the Commerce Member he would leave the subject there.

CHAMPION OF THE POOR!

Mr. Moore regretted the heat introduced in the debate by Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas. The speaker said Government who were trustees for the poor should know that in the present budget there were taxes which were bound to hit the poor. On that principle of safeguarding the interests of the consumer Government had accepted the principle of discriminating protection. On that principle also the speaker wanted Government to accept the amendment of Sardar Gulabsingh. Proceeding Mr. Moore referred to the remarks of the Finance Member in the budget where he had stated that Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress had lowered the credit of India abroad. He said it was not merely Mahatma Gandhi but other things also including the Commerce Department which was responsible for the present difficulties of the Finance Member.

SIR G. RAINY PATS SIR P. GINWALLA.

Sir George Rainy at the outset paid an eloquent tribute to the services rendered by Sir P Gin-

(Continued on page 9.)

MASS CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

—:o:—

TO START ON APRIL 6.

AHMEDABAD, March 21.

Informal discussions among the members of the A. I. C. C. indicate a desire to start mass Civil Disobedience on the question of Salt Tax in the provinces on April 6, the first day of the "National Week" and the day on which Mr. Gandhi expects to open his campaign at Jalalpur.

A proposal on these lines is expected to be placed before the A. I. C. C. which meets at 2 p. m. to-day.

The Working Committee is meeting now. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru are the two new members attending.—A. P.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

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DETAILS ON PAGE 10.

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